THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52. No. 30. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday July 27, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly, advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building, on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention every article of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Cards.

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [march24'69

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St. east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for sale*, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr22'69

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr20,'70:6m

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. jely[illegible]

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my20'70:1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept0'68:1y.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler on 6th street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr6'68:3m.

HENRY HERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr1,1868:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick-row, Diamond, Rochester. apr20'68

WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a **Two Horse Wagon,** in good running order, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for a good horse. Also a good cultivator for sale. J. C. MOULTRIE. apr20tf Bridgewater, Pa.

J. LINNENBRINK,
Dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.

Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the "WEED" Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. jy13,68m

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTRIE. apr20,1870—1y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his house and lot in Rowlstown, South Beaver township, in this county. The lot contains about 1¼ acres of land, fenced in, with good garden and fruit trees. The house is 1½ story high, with four rooms and good cellar underneath. Altogether it is a desirable property and will be sold low. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned on the premises. JOHN GARVIN, Jr., or to Hugh Garvin, at Rochester. jun1 2m*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary, having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of James G. Calvin, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, Beaver County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and, all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES RAYL, Ex'r. jun22'66

FIRE BRICK WORKS FOR SALE.

THE PHŒNIX FIRE BRICK WORKS, situated at Smith's Ferry, with all the tools and machinery complete, are for sale at a low price. Purchasers will address G. LUDEWIG, at Pittsburgh (No. 307 Liberty street), for price and terms. jy22:6w

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons.—He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. jy6:1y

☞ Blank Constable's sales for sale at the Argus office.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

nov3:tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Singer Sewing Machine.
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival.

Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30.

Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established. chd jel3

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,
jan1,1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

THE PITTSBURGH

VINEGAR WORKS,
Ballou & Adams
167, 168, 169 and 170,

Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

apr20;3m

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of

DR. SIMMS'

White Pulmonic Balsam.

It cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered for Throat and Lung diseases. It is recommended by over 2,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not (with a few exceptions) a family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and its popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOODSPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the system is not broken down with the wear of the disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it all we represent it to be, and invite a trial from the afflicted everywhere. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large sized bottles. Prepared only by

J. H. SIMMS, M. D.,
PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,
No. 707 Market St.,
WILMINGTON, Del.

Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch street.
Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St.
For sale by Medicine Dealers generally. jun6;'70:1y

BEAVER

DRUG STORE,

HUGO ANDRIESSEN,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c. &c.

Choice Family

GROCERIES,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,

LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,

BURNERS, &C.,

Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwariz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. [oct6.1y.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER,
May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, a certain box. Choseman's [illegible]

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY. Ever offered on this side of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more. J. MOORE. july1'6:

SLATE

THE

TWIN CITY SLATE COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their

Very Dark Blue Colored Superior

Roofing - Slate,

From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER & Pratt.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. apr13tm;

Miscellaneous.

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier.
J. P. DRAVO, J. H. M'CREERY, J. E. ANGEL.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. jan1'67

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Armstrong, dec'd., late of the borough of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated, without delay, to the undersigned for settlement.

JANE ARMSTRONG, *Adm'rx.*
jel6:6w*

REMOVAL.

Thomas Allison,

HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE TO BEAVER, Pa.,

In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping

A General Stock of MERCHANDISE

Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of

DRY - GOODS,

OF THE

Latest Spring Styles,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACA,	POPLINS,
De LAINS,	PRINTS,
CHECKS,	GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
JEANS,	TWEEDS,
DINIMS,	COTTONADES,
CRASH,	FLANNELS,
BOOTS & SHOES,	HOSIERY, &c., &c,
SHOVELS,	HARDWARE,
RAKES,	SPADES,
TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.	HOES,

To the above articles he has added a choice selection of

GROCERIES:

COFFEES,	TEAS,
WHITE & BROWN SUGARS,	SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,	SPICES.
TOBACCO,	SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. **THOMAS ALLISON.**
apr20'70:1y

ICE CREAM SALOON
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will

Keep the best quality of Ice Cream

during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.
may11:1y

WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES
BOOKS
STATIONERY, &c.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at

F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,
NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15:1y.Feb.9ch'd

Iron City College

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time; and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan19:1y.

D. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes.
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Hooks, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 3, 2, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.
dec8'68:1y.—jy7:tf.

Railroads.

RAIL CARDS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after June 13th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves] daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 9.35 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Ex'ss.	Lin'n.	Mail.	Ex'ss
Pittsburgh	7.00AM	3.55PM	9.45AM	10.30AM
Rochester	8.33	5.28	11.00	11.58
Salem	9.48	6.50	12.21	1.27PM
Alliance	10.15	7.20	12.55	2.00
Canton	11.53	9.14	2.35PM	3.57
Massillon	12.17AM	9.46	2.59	4.15
Orrville	1.39	11.18	4.35	5.50
Wooster	2.03	11.50	5.05	6.30
Mansfield	3.15	1.09	6.25	7.56
Crestline { A	4.40	2.05	7.40	9.30
Crestline { D	7.00	11.05	9.00AM	9.50
Bucyrus	7.30	11.29	9.38	10.33
Upper Sandusky	8.46	12.50	10.55	11.15
Forest	9.00	1.05PM	11.05	11.40AM
Van Wert	10.03	2.09	12.03PM	1.29
Fort Wayne	12.30PM	4.30	2.30	3.15
Chicago	7.00	9.30	6.00	6.30

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Ex'ss.	Ex'ss.	Mail.	Ex'ss
Chicago	11.30AM	9.30PM	6.00AM	6.35PM
Valparaiso	1.43	11.49	9.07	9.15
Plymouth	2.50PM	1.50AM	10.20	10.05
Warsaw	3.10	2.10	10.52	9.51
Columbia	3.19	2.19	11.15	10.30
Fort Wayne	5.15	4.15	1.10PM	12.10
Van Wert	6.33	5.33	2.12	1.25AM
Lima	8.40	8.05	3.15	3.20
Forest	9.07	8.42	3.47	4.12
Upper Sandusky	10.08	9.51	4.51	5.10
Bucyrus	10.45	10.45	5.50	6.12
Crestline { D	11.40	11.40	6.30	6.30
Crestline { A	12.55	1.30PM	8.00AM	8.20
Mansfield	2.16	2.54	9.12	9.30
Wooster	3.28	4.01	10.21	10.43
Orrville	3.43	4.27	10.57	11.15
Massillon	4.06	5.28	11.35	11.47
Canton	4.30	5.53	12.05PM	12.25
Alliance	5.00	6.25	12.45	1.05
Salem	6.18	7.33	1.40	1.58
Rochester	7.33	8.48	2.58	3.03
Pittsburgh	9.00	10.30	4.30PM	4.30

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 9.15 a. m; arrives at New Castle, 2.30a. m. Youngstown, 10.40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 1.30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.30 p.m. Youngstown, 10 p. m.

J. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex'ss.	Accom
Cleveland	9.15AM	12.30PM	3.45PM
Euclid Street	9.36	12.51	4.06
Hudson	10.30	1.35	4.57
Ravenna	10.54	1.55	5.20
Alliance	11.00	2.14	6.20
Bayard	11.23	3.10	
Wellsville	11.55PM	4.07	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Ex'ss.	*	Mail.	Accom
Bellaire	5.45AM	7.25AM	2.02PM	6.05PM
Bridgeport	6.55	8.15	3.10	6.15
Steubenville	7.00	11.00	3.16	7.30
Wellsville	8.15	1.25PM	4.45	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	1.46	5.08	
Beaver				
Rochester	9.25	2.20	5.50	
Pittsburgh	10.35	3.35	6.55	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex'ss.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	8.35AM	3.15PM	4.30PM	
Rochester	7.33	3.50	5.50	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	4.30	6.34	
Wellsville	8.50	5.05	6.55	
Steubenville	9.50	6.05		7.05AM
Bridgeport	10.07	7.10		8.15
Bellaire	11.10	7.20		8.30

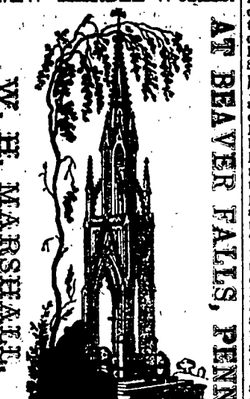
* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave	Arrive
N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.	Bayard, 9.05 a.m.
Bayard, 11.55 a. m.	N. Philadelphia 5.40pm

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

NEW MARBLE WORKS.



We Manufacture

MONUMENTS,

Head and Foot Stones,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Marble and Stone Work
ON SHORT NOTICE.

We Claim to do the Best Work in
Western Pennsylvania,
FOR THE LEAST MONEY,
And Mean to do as we Represent.
WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD

AT HOME OR ABROAD.

Persons wishing work in our line are invited to call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee satisfaction in every case.

We have, also, a very fine selection of work at the Rochester Works, which can not be beat, for workmanship or price, anywhere: W. H. MARSHALL.
mar10;6m—je22;cl.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The next Term will commence on **Monday, August 29, 1870.** For circular apply to the undersigned, or during vacation (July and August,) to the Rev. D. P. Lowry, President, or Rev. J. M. Smith, member of the Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.
je22;3m] Rev. J. W. SCOTT, D. D., Principal.

DRUGS!
DRUGS & MEDICINES
TRUSSES!
W. BUECHLING
German Apothecary and Druggist!
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND
LIQUORS FOR
Medical Purposes.

Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils,

ALSO

Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.

All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.

☞ *A share of patronage solicited.* ☜
jy21:1y,

ORIGINAL POETRY.

(Written for the Beaver Argus.

DECORATION DAY.

This wreath I've twined of laurel leaves
And sprays of blossoms bright,
With here a full of rickets,
And there a rosebud bright—
I dedicate to those who sleep
In unknown graves afar,
Dug for them by the careless hand
Amid the din of war.

Some, on Antietam's bloody field,
Some, on Chancellorsville,
And some where the banks of Fredericksburg
Threw down their sudden ruin.
And, while the martial music breathes
Triumphant notes, as when
A hero's worthy praise it chants,
Then sadly sinks again

Into a wailing undertone
That seems a sob, or sigh;
That mingles with the passing breeze
That waves the flag so high.
I think, one of the wee's march,
The prison pens, and those—
The missing ones"—Oh, saddest words
Heard at the battle's close!

And, while the solemn music swells
In peans for the dead,
Who sweetly take their long, last sleep,
Within those bonded graves;
I comfort me that God will keep
Those "missing ones" always;
And we shall keep their memories green
By Decoration Days.

New Brighton.

SELECT MISCELLANY

From the Sunday Visitor.

RICHARD WEAVER.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Richard Weaver, the ex-coal heaver and ex-prize fighter, is at the present time one of the most noted public speakers in England. Ten years ago he was an ignorant and intemperate man—famous only for his skill and pluck as a prize fighter. He would whip any man of his weight, and was not fastidious in a fight with an opponent much heavier than himself. He could also do his share of drinking at the bar as well as he could do his fighting in the ring.

A change came over the man. I shall not attempt to give a history of that even—suffice it to say, he gave up his cups, and at once made an effort to change the sentiments of his companions. He became a lecturer and preacher.

'Give me some money, if you please?' said he to a philanthropist whom he met in the street.

'What do you want money for?'

'I want to hire a horse and cart and go to the races.'

'O, Dick, that will never do. You will go on a spree there, and get into the track of the bad habits you have just abandoned?'

'No, I won't. I want to go to the races and break up the gambling and drinking rings there.'

'Why, Dick, you will be assaulted, your life will be in jeopardy, you had better not expose yourself to the anger of the London roughs.'

'I am not afraid of them; I want to persuade them to turn over a new leaf and lead an honest life,' said Dick, with earnest emphasis.

The money was finally given to him. He hired a horse and wagon and drove down to the race-ground, among the booths and tents, where the pick-pockets, gamblers, prize-fighters, and other representatives of low life in London had congregated. He unhitched his horse, and commenced the animal to the wagon, and then gave him hay to eat. He mounted the wagon and sang one of his stirring songs. He is a handsome a man, of compact build, and a capital extempore singer and speaker, with a clear ringing voice, which can be heard at a considerable distance. Soon as he began to sing, a crowd of persons began to collect about him. They came from the tents, and stands and booths, and listened with wonder and admiration. After singing he ventured to tell a story, and branched off into a regular speech, holding his audience and increasing their number, for such a length of time, that those who kept the several places of entertainment became alarmed, and they put their heads together and had Dick arrested for 'preaching' without a license. He was hurried into a cell, but before the cell door was fairly closed, he commenced singing one of his thrilling songs, and his voice rang out like the tones of a trumpet upon the air. A vast numer of curious listeners gathered about his prison door and were charmed with his songs and speeches.

By and by the jailor came along and ordered him to stop speaking and singing.

'I will not,' said Dick, defiantly. 'You can shut up my body, but you can not shut up my mouth.'

The crowd incresed, and the prisoner continued to entertain it. The authorities next proatened to put him into a dungon if he did not stop.

'You dare not do it,' said Dick, 'I have committed a crime, and you have no right to free me into a dungeon.'

He continued teling and exhort, and finally the offers of the law, if not of justice, offerd him his freedom, if he would leave the jail.

'No,' said Dick, I will not leave, if I do, you may arrest me in the morning for breaking jail; this is a comfortable place. I have had worse lodgings indeed, and expect to sleep under my wago on the grass to night.'

About this time some gentlemen rode up in a carriage and inquired if the authorities would accept bail for Mr. Weaver.

'Yes, we have been trying to get rid of him, we shall be delighted to part with him on any terms,' was the reply.

Mr. Weaver was kindly cared for by his friends, and the next day he returned to his team, the wagon, and remained there until he succeeded in breaking up the gambling and drinking establishments about him.

The following it will show the self-poise and tact of Mr. Weaver. He was advertised speak in one of the theatres of Lelon. The scum of London societ filled the house from pit to dome. It was an ugly audience of shoder hitters and roughs, convened try the mettle of their former chand companion. Weaver was advi by his friends not to enter the lding, they did not think his life s in such a mob. It was plain that rroughs intended to raise a row and break up the meeting in a mellanous light. Weaver said in ply, that he had whipped a good ny of those fellows, and that he as not afraid of them.

The meeting wapened with singing and prayer, d Weaver then proceeded with hipeech; when the leader of the roug, a well known prize fighter, know by the sobriquet of 'Jim,' leaped up the stage and took a position in ont of Weaver, and began to qudon him in the following manner

'You are coverd, are you?' said Jim, with a rowind a sneer.

'I think I have ret with a change of purpose,' plie Weaver.

'You have got new heart, have you?'

'I think I have ally made up my mind to be it, and I am sorry that I have not in a letter man.'

'You can give your enemies, can you?'

'Yes.'

'Take that then,' said Jim spitting in Weaver's face.

A shudder passed over the audience. Everody present supposed Weaver would strike the villain, who had insulted him, but Weaver took out his pocket handkerchief, wiped his cheek, and then said:

'Jim, you knew me when I was in the habit of drinking, gambling, and fighting, didn't you?'

'Yes, I did,' said Jim.

'Had you insulted me at that time I should have knocked you down as I did when I whipped you in the ring.'

'I believe you would,' said Jim.

'Well, you see I can return good for evil now. I forgive you not only but I will do all I can to persuade you to give up your bad habits and your bad company.'

Jim turned pale and began to tremble, and then asked Weaver to forgive him.

'It was not myself that you spit upon,' said Weaver, 'it was my Master and his cause.'

Jim was broken down, humiliated, and he is now a changed man, and one of the best friends Weaver has; indeed, he accompanies this eloquent apostle of reform from place to place, and is an efficient worker in the cause of genuine reformation.

The following homely illustration will show how Weaver turns the commonest event to good account:—He had an appointment to speak at Manchester, but he had no money to pay his fare to that city; but he had faith if he had not funds, so he hastened down to the ticket office and informed the agent that he wanted to go to Manchester.

'Well, you can have a ticket for so much,' stating the sum, said the agent.

'I haven't got any money,' said Weaver.

'Well, you can't have a ticket.'

'I'm very sorry,' said Weaver, 'I have engaged to speak in Manchester, this evening.'

'Can't help it,' said the agent, 'you can't travel without money.'

Weaver turned away, and was about to leave the office, when he met a friend who exclaimed:

'Good morning, Mr. Weaver, where are you bound?'

'I was going to Manchester, but I haven't got a ticket, and they won't let me go without a ticket.'

'Why don't you buy a ticket?'

'I haven't got any money.'

'Well, here is money, buy a first class ticket.'

'I want a ticket,' said Weaver, to the agent, holding up the money.

'Third class?' said the agent.

'No, sir, first class.'

He presented his ticket at the gate.

'Third class?' said the man at the gate, looking at Weaver's coarse clothes.

'No, sir, first class.'

He presented the ticket to the conductor.

'Third class?' said the conductor.

'No, sir, first class.'

When the passengers changed cars he presented his ticket.

'Third class?' said the new conductor.

'No, sir, first class.'

'Now,' said Weaver, 'I started with a first class ticket, and I had a first class car all the way to Manchester. That is the way to those who start right. They have only to keep on the right track and they will have a first class ticket through life.'

Weaver was speaking with great force, and his electric eloquence had moved his auditors to tears and smiles, and shaken their souls with emotions. Just then a messenger announced that a little girl down stairs desired to see him. 'Tell her,' said Weaver, 'I will see her by and by.'

At the close of the service, he found a poor girl, thinly clad, with an infant in her arms, sitting upon the hall steps. She was about twelve years of age. A tattered shawl and a torn calico dress were proofs of her poverty, and her sad face gave evidence of sorrow, better fitted for strong men than for children. When she saw Mr. Weaver, who had preached in her hearing a few evenings before, she said, 'O, Mr. Weaver, you said something about some one 'mighty to save to the uttermost.' I want him to come to my house right away and save my father. He is crazy drunk, and he has almost killed my poor mother.'

Mr. Weaver followed the child through the streets and lanes, and then up two or three flights of creaking stairs to wretched apartments, where he found a woman lying upon the floor, her head bound up with a handkerchief, and bleeding, and a savage looking man, whose eyes glared from an unshorn face like those of lynx from a thicket. He held a knife in his hand and his look and manner seemed to say 'What are you here for, stranger; how dare you come to my house uninvited?'

Weaver knew this man at a glance. He approached him pleasantly and with confidence, and began to talk to him about the evils of intemperance, when he felt some one pulling at his coat sleeve. It was the little girl, and when he turned to look at her, she said: 'O, Mr. Weaver, it is of no use to talk to him in that way; mother has talked to him in that way a great many times. Let him know how he can be saved.'

Mr. Weiver took the hint and changed his tactics. He ordered bread and meat, and other substantials for the use of the family. After preaching the gospel of bread and meat, of physical salvation—by arranging loaves of bread and slices of meat upon the table—he found a chance to preach a higher gospel, and the fruit of that effort resulted in making that family one of the happiest in 'Merrie England.'—Here is one of his illustrations: A very poor family in London lived from hand to mouth in consequence of intemperance of the head of the family. At last, when the poor wife and children were suffering on the borders of starvation, several good church members made up their minds to visit the family and hold prayer meeting in the poor hovel in which they lived. During the prayer meeting, a young man drove up to the door and inquired for Deacon Jones. He was informed that the deacon was engaged in a prayer meeting.

'Well, tell him to come and see me.' 'But he is busy in a prayer meeting.' 'Well, tell him that *I am part of the meeting.*'

When the deacon appeared, the young man, who had his hat, and comforter, and overcoat on, was standing at the door, whip in hand.

'Father couldn't come,' said he, 'but he sent his prayers in a cart.'

'Prayers in a cart! what do you mean?'

'Why he has sent some flour, and meat, and potatoes, that's the way he prays for people who are hungry; and when they are fed, he prays the other way on his knees. He is going to do that at home to-night, because he is too busy to come here now.'

Weaver does a good deal of praying with the poor, carrying his prayers in a basket as well as in his heart.

Wherever this wonderful man goes the crowd is sure to follow, and he is continually address

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., July 27, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. B. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

"FATHER ABRAHAM," published at Lancaster, says that Mackey, Don Cameron & Co., are now at Bedford Springs, busily engaged in "setting up" things so as to get control of the State Treasury next year.

WE had taken it for granted that Mr. Mackey would again be a candidate for State Treasurer at the next session of the Legislature, but as his organ here (the *Radical*) brought out Mr. Simon Brown for that office last week, we judge Mr. Mackey declines the further use of his name in that connection. Mr. Brown, at the present time, is in the Allegheny county workhouse, sent there eleven months by the Mayor for stealing four dollars. How the *Radical* will get its candidate properly before the Legislature, under the circumstances, becomes a very interesting question, to the "lookers on in Venice."

HERE is something we commend not only to the ladies of Beaver, but to the sex everywhere: "It may "mollify the opponents of the education of women in colleges to know "that the consequent expansion of "intellect does not require an equal "'spread' in the way of personal "adornment. A Miss Estelle Woods, "of the graduating class of the Ohio "Weslyan College, the daughter of a "Judge, delivered her essay and received her diploma, dressed in neatly fitted 12½ cent calico. Yet there "was no economy of sentiment in her "essay, and the free and easy use she "made of language may be judged "from the title, 'Spherophobia.'"

THE President has decided to send Lieutenant General Sheridan to Europe at once, to observe the operations of the contending forces on the Continent. He will be accompanied by two or three members of his staff, and perhaps prominent officers representing the artillery, engineer, and infantry arms of the service. Instructions have also been forwarded to prominent officers of the United States Navy, now in Europe, to watch the operations of Prussia and France, with a view to reporting any new improvements in naval warfare.

Gen. Sheridan is now in Washington securing instructions preparatory to his leaving for the seat of war. This movement is not a new one on the part of our Government. It will be remembered that Gen. McClellan and two other officers of the regular army were sent to Europe on a similar errand during the Crimean war.

IT is stated that the friends of Mrs. Lincoln will advise her to decline the pension of three thousand dollars per annum, voted her by Congress at the late session. The reasons urged are that after what was said in the debate in the Senate about Mrs. Lincoln, in connection with the pension, she cannot, out of respect for herself and the memory of her distinguished husband, accept a boon so grudgingly granted. Some of the friends of the late President propose to bind themselves to raise Mrs. Lincoln three thousand dollars per annum during the term of her natural life, provided she declines the pension voted by Congress. Col. Ward H. Lamon, who was United States marshal for the District of Columbia during President Lincoln's first term, promises to be one of three who will guarantee Mrs. Lincoln a thousand dollars annually. In the meantime, Mrs. Lincoln herself has not been heard from on the subject.

A DISPATCH from Berlin, dated July 24th, says: The only written document which Prussia received from France since the beginning of the quarrel reached Berlin at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday, and was a declaration of war. It declares that the Emperor of the French is obliged to consider the proposal to elevate a Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France, and he desires Prussia to disavow the scheme. This Prussia refused to do, reserving her right to be governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he is forced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and the European equilibrium, and particularly as it was rendered the more significant by the communication made by Prussia to the cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes: "The French Government is taking steps for the defense of its honor and injured interest, and having adopted all measures which circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia."

THE whole civilized world is on tiptoe respecting news from the seat of war. — France and Prussia have been mobilizing their troops for the last ten days, and a battle is momentarily expected. On Tuesday of last week, a detachment of two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier into Prussia for a reconnoisance, and had a skirmish with a small Prussian force. The Frenchmen were finally surrounded by the German soldiers and all made prisoners. None were killed, and only a few wounded.

The first regular battle, according to all present appearances, is likely to take place on the Moselle River, near the frontier of France and Prussia proper, a few miles north of Metz, which place is the present headquarters of a portion of the French army. This battle, if it occurs, will be waged on the side of France by what is termed "the Army of the Moselle," which is composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps, and is commanded by Marshall Bazaine. This army must be met by the Prussian forces under the command of the Crown Prince in person. The supposition is that it will be a disastrous conflict, as both sides will fight with desperation, knowing that much of the prestige of the war will depend upon the result of this first engagement.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

As we predicted, last week, the price of gold ran up considerably, under the war news, and the pressure brought to bear upon the market by gamblers in the precious metals. From $1.24 on Thursday last, it declined toward the close of the week very considerably; and will doubtless ere many weeks fall below what it was prior to the late European war panic. We base this prediction on the grounds that there are more purchasers of our bonds at $1.07 and $1.08 than there are of that class of securities on the market; that dealers in government securities abroad will soon discover that our bonds are a far better and safer investment than those of Europe, and gold will come here for investment; that in the natural course of events, this country will supply—to a very great extent—Europe with provisions and breadstuffs, during the War; thus giving us a balance on our export trade which will relieve the money market and hasten the resumption of specie payments. In anticipation of this latter presumption, we note an advance in the price of grain and flour in the Eastern markets already.

We would advise our farmers not to hold back their crops, in anticipation of realizing too heavily; because, it is more than probable the present European war will be of short duration. Both powers were well prepared, and have every facility of railroads, and bridged steamers for the concentration of troops. It is nothing like a campaign in this country, where marches are performed on foot; where roads have to be made and bridges built for the transportation of ammunition, artillery and subsistence. The whole country is not much larger than New York and Pennsylvania, and has been settled for ages. Armies can be moved and concentrated in a very short time. It is most likely the impending shock of battle will be immediate, terrible and decisive. Should this not be the case, and the majority of European Powers become involved in the conflict; then, indeed it may be protracted for years. But most of the European governments have announced their intention of remaining neutral, thus precluding the supposition of a general war.

Another reason why it would be bad policy to hold back grain for a heavy advance may be found in the fact that late accounts represent a full average crop of Wheat, with more than an average of corn and those who do not take advantage of an early rise in the price of breadstuffs will run the risk of being the losers. Early to market, therefore, we think the most advisable course to pursue.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The Chinese immigration question is growing to be one of vast magnitude, and of serious consideration in its bearings, not only upon the industry of the country, but in its political aspects. The Asiatic immigration is no longer local—confined to the Pacific coast—but national. Southern and eastern plantations and manufacturing towns are being supplied with laborers shipped directly from China. Of course, they work for less wages than native or European laborers; otherwise, they would not be imported to any extent. This arouses the indignation of the latter class of our citizens, who are holding meetings in California, Boston, New York, and other localities where the celestials have been introduced, protesting against further immigration and petitioning for legislative action to prevent them from becoming citizens. A strong effort was made in our last Congress, toward the close of the session, to pass an amendment to the naturalization bill excluding Chinese from the rights of citizenship; and it was urged as a reason for its passage that in less than ten years—if immigration was unchecked—the Chinese would be in the majority in California. The Asiatics have the same right to come to the United States, seek employment and become citizens as the inhabitants of any other power. The questions of labor and politics will regulate themselves in due course of time. It ill becomes us as a people, who have just closed a bloody and protracted war to establish equal rights in the Government, to raise objections to citizenship on the ground of nationality or color of the skin. The XIV and XV Amendments to our Constitution, adopted since the close of the war, guarantee to the Chinamen as well as the African or European, the rights of citizenship on complying with the naturalization laws. We have, as a party, advocated the doctrine that the inalienable rights of man were deducible from the laws of nature, which are nothing else but the laws of God discoverable by the light of reason as well as by direct revelation; hence they are anterior and superior to constitutions and Governments. The great end for which civil society is instituted is to protect, defend and vindicate—if need be—those rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These rights we hold by virtue of our manhood; they are inherent in, and constitute it; and for the express purpose of securing them we enter into a compact—called a constitution and bill of rights—as the foundation upon which is built up, by consent of the people, a government. This government, thus constituted, must show no partiality—All nations, races, and colors must be treated on the basis of equality. Therefore, we say, John Chinamen has the right to come over here, labor here, become a citizen here, vote here and hold office here. We have land in abundance. Those who do not wish to labor for the same wages as the Chinese can cultivate the land. As we said before, the question of labor will soon regulate itself by the law of supply and demand. As Americans, we protest against violating, in our treatment of the Chinese, the principles which underlie and are the base of our Constitution—Equal Rights.

OFFICIAL dispatches from China give the correspondence between Minister Howe and Prince Keens, of China, relative to the death of Mr. Burlingame. Great regret was expressed by the Chinese officials at the event. It is stated that Mr. Burlingame's mission has been gratifyingly successful, and that the posthumous rank conferred upon him was the highest that could be given any one outside the Imperial family.

AT DENVER, Colorado, on Thursday, two men named Patrick and Griswain, were arrested for participating in the hanging of James O'Neil, some days since, and bound over for further trial. This is the first instance in that territory where the legal authorities have interfered in the acts of the so-called vigilants.

THE WAR.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN CRISIS.

The Empress Eugenia Delighted.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Empress Eugenia is delighted that the Prince Imperial will now see his first campaign with his father. Olliver avows entire confidence in the favorable result of the war.

Austria Joins France.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the *Times* from London says: It is positively asserted here to-day, on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia. There is much excitement.

Naval Battle Supposed.

THE HAGUE, July 20, Noon.—The rumbling sounds of heavy cannonading, as if from a point off the coast, are distinctly heard in this city, creating great excitement. It is supposed that the French fleet have overtaken the Prussian squadron from England and that a great naval battle is in progress.

LONDON, July 20, Noon.—There are rumors that a naval battle is in progress off the coast of Holland.

2:00 P. M.—The *Times* of this forenoon reports that a movement of the French army has begun, and that hostilities have been opened near Forbach.

A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine, tells his experience to the *Times* of this morning: He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute, and on the other hand the French are drinking, yelling, swaggering, and literally spoiling for a fight. For every one German soldier he saw a hundred French.

Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

France places an army of 350,000 men upon the Rhine.

All Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith.

Neutrality in the Baltic and North Seas.

LONDON, July 20.—It is reported here that England, Russia and the United States propose the neutralization of the Baltic and North seas.

The Prussian Government has announced that the merchantmen, even of the enemy, will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure.

Meeting of North German Parliament—Declaration of War Announced.

BERLIN, July 20.—Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mechlingburg-Scheerim was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed Count Von Bismarck's announcement of the Declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Stirring Speech from King William.

King William charged the Emperor of the French with seeking for a pretext for war in a manner unheard of in the annals of political intercourse and declaring war with that disregard for the people's rights to the blessings of peace of which the first Napoleon gave such an analagous example. But Germany now had the will and the power to repel aggression, and before the judgment seat of God and mankind, the King solemnly declared, the responsibility fell on the man who had dragged two great peoples into a devastating war for the furtherance of his own personal interest.

The King of Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for war unknown to diplomacy, and scorning peace, he had indulged in language to Germany which could only been prompted by a miscalculation of their strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such language and repel such insolence. He said so in all reverence, knowing that the event weighed the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and havoc two great and tranquil nations yearning for peace and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity, and for contests more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied the proper method of hitting the sensitive pride of that great neighbor nation, and to promote selfish interests have misguided it.

Then, concluded the King, as our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror, and as He was with our fathers, so God will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace.

French Chambers—Announcement of the Existence of a State of War.

LONDON, July 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Duke Grammond announced that war has been declared with Prussia and her allies, in the following words:

Messieurs: The expose, presented to you on the 15th inst., made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usage of nations, and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge d'Affairs at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek with arms the guarantees we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that in consequence thereof a State war exists since the 19th, between France and Prussia.

This declaration appears to be to the allies of Prussia who give her armed assistance.

Alleged Intrigue by Eugenia.

It is now stated at Berlin that the failure of the intrigue between the Empress Eugenia, to marry her niece the Duchess of Albat, to Prince Leopold, is the real cause of the present trouble betwee France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, drowned in debt and generally despised.

Prince Napoleon goes to the Baltic.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, and with his land force co-operate with the fleet.

Diplomatic Circular to French Agents—Nature of Negotiations with Prussia.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Journal Official* publishes a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated July 21, addressed to the Diplomatic agents of France now at foreign capitals. The circular mentions the explanation made on the 15th of July in the Chambers in regard to the rapid events of negotiation in which as fast as we redoubled our efforts to preserve peace the secret designs were developed of an adversary resolved to render it impossible. Whether the Berlin Cabinet has judged war necessary for the accomplishment of their projects against the self-government of the German States, or hardly satisfied at having established in the centre of Europe a military power formidable enough to awe its neighbors, they had wished to turn to account the power already acquired by displaying definitely to the advantage of Prussia the international equilibrium, premeditated intention to refuse us guarantees which were indispensable to our security as well as our honor showed itself by the strongest evidence in their conduct of negotiation.

The circular then mentions the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, and declares that the Berlin Cabinet hoped to place the Prince on the Throne of Charles V. by a surprise, believing Europe would accept the accomplished fact, and that France, in spite of her temporary displeasure, would hesitate to oppose the express will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her. The French government, informed of danger from this intrigue, did not hesitate to denounce it to the Representatives of the people and to foreign powers. All have felt that Prussia was alone in her unscrupulous policy, and that knowing herself to be without support in the common right, she has nevertheless, sought to impose upon Europe the further abuse of so dangerous an extension of her influence. France took up the cause of balance of power, knowing it to be the cause of all peoples menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house. In doing so, she has not placed herself in opposition to her own maxims and policy, or those of the Great Powers. The circular cites as proof the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples—the refusal of the Great powers to allow any of their Princes to mount those thrones.

The circular then mentions the withdrawl of the Hohenzollern, the refusal of Prussia to give guarantees, and other incidents which have followed, adding that France ought to demand guarantees since Prussia had already given her word that Prince of Hohenzollern should not mount the throne of Spain. When in March, 1869, there had been a question of his candidature, at that time the French Minister at Berlin told the King that no Prussian could reign in Spain. Count Bismark said that France need not concern herself at a contingency so improbable, and Herr Vonthile, Prussian under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave his word of honor that a Hohenzollern was not and could not be a candidate. If assurances thus solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomatic intercourse must cease. In repudiating such pledges, Prussia challenges France, who now only demands, in view of previous tergiversation, that the former renunciation of her designs be made real and permanent.

The circular concludes by declaring that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility for a war which she had the means of avoiding and which, while she effects to deplore it, she had rather sought, and adds: 'Under what circumstances has she done, this? It is when France for four years past has refrained, with an almost exaggerated scrupulousness, from invoking against her treaties concluded under the mediation of the Emperor, but to which she has failed to give a voluntary support. Of all the acts of this Government, which has only thought of means of freeing herself from obligations of treaties, even while signing them, Europe has been witness. Let Europe pronounce upon the justice of the cause.'

Several Skirmishes Reported—Great Secrecy Enforced.

PARIS, July 22—6 p. m.—The evening journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guard along the frontier, but give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain intelligence, as correspondents are strictly forbidden from approaching the army lines.

The authorities of Strasbourg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steeple of the Cathedral, because the movements of the troops on both sides can be seen from that point.

Quarters were prepared for the Emperor and his staff at Strasbourg.

The number of volunteers enlisted for the war is 97,000.

Many ladies offer their services as nurses for the wounded. While in the service they will wear a costume similar to those of the Sisters of Charity.

A General Council of the Bank of France, by advice of the Governor, have voted to give 100,000 francs to the Sanitary Society, and resolved to continue the salaries of all employes called into the military service, whether in the army, the reserve or garde mobile.

Vessels have been sent to New Foundland to notify the French fishermen of the declaration of war.

The *Journal Officiel* reprints from the *Journal de France* a serious accusation against Count Bray, Bavarian Minister. He is charged with misleading the Bavarian Chambers, by announcing that the French troops had invaded Bavaria, and it is alleged that by this falsehood he succeeded in forcing the Chambers to vote the required subsidies.

The municipal elections in France will be held on the 6th of August.

A Brisk Skirmish.

COBLENTZ, July 25.—A Prussian force from Saar Louis crossed the French border on Saturday to make a reconnoisance in the direction of St. Avolt and Metz. After proceeding some distance they encountered an outpost of the enemy and had a brisk shirmish with a force of French chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is believed the French lost ten or twelve killed.

It is confidently stated the Prussians are strengthing Coblentz only with the intention of making it a base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of the Saar and carry an offensive war into France.

Bridge Blown Up by the Prussians.

STRASBOURG, July 23.—Yesterday afternoon a Prussian force on the Baden side of the river blew up the eastern side of the bridge connecting this city with Kehl.

Suicide of M. Paradol.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1870.

The French Minister shot himself in his sleeping chamber, front room of the second story, and the circumstances attending it show that the act was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper and a French servant man. The woman heard the report of a pistol and rushed into the room, where she found Paradol lying dead on the floor, bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart. The weapon was a small single barrel breach loading Colt's pistol. It is ascertained that he walked out yesterday and purchased a pair of pistols of the style described. The other was found upon his bureau, with cartridges beside it. The body was embalmed and prepared for burial, but nothing further will be done until the arrival of M. Berthemy, the late French Minister, who is in New York, and who has been summoned by telegraph. The body will no doubt be taken to France. M. Paradol had prepared himself for bed, but had evidently remained up in his chamber for some time, meditating suicide. He had nothing on but his night shirt and slippers, and, apparently, stood facing the fireplace and near the center of the room. The body was found lying on the back, one leg drawn upward, the left arm outstretched above the head. The French Minister took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Sunday evening he sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, Rhode Island, intending to join them there in a few days, and spend the summer. He left a note, saying, "I will kill myself, M. Berthemy, come back and stay." The members of the French legation were absent from Washington, with the exception of M. De Jardin, the Chancellor. That gentleman communicated the fact to Secretary Fish, who, after expressing surprise and profound regret, suggested a Coroner's inquest, to which M. De Jardin assented, and seven o'clock this evening was designated by the Coroner for that purpose. The entire community is shocked by the event.

At the inquest on the body of the late Minister Paradol, a note was read which was left by him for M. de Jardin, requesting him to send his family and servants to France. Do Jardin testified that Paradol's mind appeared afflicted by the heat. The jury returned a verdict of death by his own hands while under mental aberration.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Geo. W. Redding, the pioneer periodicalist of Boston, died on Thursday last.

—The Emperor of China has appointed a Consul at Portland, Oregon.

—The Spanish press generally ridicule the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility.

—The steamship European, from New York, arrived at Glasgow on Thursday last.

—The President and family left Washington for Long Branch Thursday morning.

—John Colerick has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Indiana.

—Jackson Orr has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Iowa.

—The Liberal party of Utah have nominated Gen. George R. Maxwell for delegate to Congress.

—One of the Paris journals accepts the war between France and Prussia as God's intervention to check Protestanism.

—The steamships Leipsic, Maine and New York will not leave Southampton until officially notified that it is safe to do so.

—An anti-Chinese State Convention has been called to meet at San Francisco, August 9th.

—A young woman named Sarah Green committed suicide at Indianapolis, Indiana, Thursday morning last, by taking arsenic.

—At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on Wednesday afternoon last, Johanna Thompson, aged thirteen years, was struck by lightning and killed.

—The fact that Austria is ordering an extended field of maneuvers on Hungary is accepted as proving sincerity for her nationality.

—Dispatches from Athens, Greece, state that the resignation of Ministers has been accepted, and the King has charged Deligerges with the formation of a new Cabinet.

—Cincinnati was visited on Thursday by a violent hail storm, and hail stones fell so rapidly into the river as to form, in appearance, floating cakes of ice.

—Senator Ames married the daughter of Hon. B. F. Butler, at Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening last.—They leave for Minnesota shortly.

—On Tuesday, near Chenoa, Ill., Daniel and Patrick Quevmy, while riding on horseback, were struck by lightning. Daniel and both horses were killed and Patrick severely shocked.

—A letter from Fort Laramie, dated July 6th, says: "Red Cloud states that if his people do not make a treaty of peace, he will leave them, and will send his son east to be educated."

—The Attorney General at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the legality of the recent annexation of territory to Cincinnati.

—The boats and fishing tackle seized on the St. Lawrence river have been ordered returned, and hereafter pleasure fishing parties will be granted permits by the overseers of the fisheries.

—It is estimated, says a Boston telegram of Thursday, that the decline in the number of German emigrants to America this year, will reach fully 200,000 on account of the war.

—William Sanford, a blacksmith, living at Young America, Illinois, on Sunday last was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His wife, who was standing near him, was considerably injured.

—Rev. Dr. Neuman, of Washington City, will start in a few days for Utah, to deliver an argument to the Saints against polygamy. This is in accordance with a challenge extended to and accepted by him some time ago.

—A San Francisco telegram, of Thursday says: It is rumored that a fillibustering expedition is being fitted out to capture and plunder the French Colonies of Tahiti and New Caledonia. The French Consul here is preparing for the emergency.

—The residence of the late French Minister Paradol is under guard of the Marine Corps, subject to the orders of the French Legation. The body of the late minister was sent to New York on Friday last for shipment on the steamer Lafayette for France. The children of Paradol will, together with the servants, embark on the same steamer on Saturday.

—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Forsythe, of his staff, and his friend Dr. Hayden, left Chicago for Washington on Thursday morning to receive his instructions, and will sail from New York on the Cuba on the 30th. It is understood General Sherman will assume command of that department during the Lieutenant General's absence.

—Baron Gerolt on Thursday evening received the following answer from the French government: "The French government refuses to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except those that sail ignorant of war, which may enter the French ports." The Baron immediately telegraphed the above to the Consul-General of North Germany at New York.

—A farmer living near Elkhart, Indiana, has refused for seven years to sell his wool, because he could not get the price he demanded. His stock has, therefore, increased, until the other day he concluded to come down, and brought to town over five thousand pounds of wool, contracting it at from thirty-five to thirty-eight cents per pound. For a large proportion of this wool he was long ago offered $1 per pound and refused it.

—For some time notices have been circulated through the different frontier posts to the effect that a Mrs. Dorothy Field had been abducted by the Indians from Menard county, on the San Saba River, four miles below McKavett, State of Texas, and offering a reward of $750 in gold for her safe return to any point in the United States. It has been ascertained that she was shot, scalped and tied to a tree, where she was left to starve.

—Peter Blimm, who a short time ago killed a boy eight years old, at the house of Mr. Hoffman near Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, and then attempted to outrage the wife of Mr. Hoffman, was promptly arrested. A special grand jury indicted him for murder in the first degree, Wednesday last Blimm was tried by a court specially convened, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of August next. He expressed little concern for his fate.

—A terrible affair occurred near Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, recently. Charles [illegible] was hitching his horse to a reaper, when they became frightened at a sharp clap of thunder and threw him down, dragging the reaper over him. He was terribly mangled, and died on the following day. A few hours previous to the funeral of M. his widow disappeared; and upon search her body was found in the woods hanging from the limb of a tree. She had committed suicide.

—Six hundred years ago Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian traveler, visited Hang-Chow. At that time it contained a population of over 2,500,000 souls, and was the metropolis of China. It was inclosed in the same walls we see now, and it ranked among the wealthiest and most populous cities on the globe. According to the best authenticated history Hang-Chow was built in the beginning of the Chow dynasty, 122 years before Christ. At that time Carthage and Troy were flourishing, Rome had not been founded, Athens was in her infancy, and Solomon had not yet dedicated the temple. To day the very site of Troy is lost in the night of antiquity, the "Niobe of Nations" is in the dust, the glory of Athens is known only in the chronicles of Homer, and traces of the grand Temple of Solomon are only to be found by laborious research. What a train of dreamy musings it suggests that amid all these changes and chances here stand these gloomy walls and towering temples,—contemporaneous with hoar antiquity—which, to all outward appearances, still preserve a set calm and statuesque composure!

WAR ITEMS.

—The Germans are raising patriotic hospital funds in Liverpool and elsewhere.

—The Cologne *Gazette* reports a combat near Saarbruck, between the Prussians and the French. The latter were beaten and pursued.

—The London *Shipping Gazette*, considering the extended coast line of Prussia, doubts if the blockade can be made effective under the law of nations.

—All the propositions and demands made by the Prussian Government, have been voted by the Reichstag—Legislature—which, after an ardent speech from Count Von Bismark, adjourned.

—Couriers left Paris on Thursday last with despatches for the Cabinets of Austria and Itally. It is believed the Emperor demands from those powers the fulfillment of the agreement already made to take sides with France.

—The Paris *La Liberte* reports the Prussian troops massed between Treves and Saarbruck as having fell back to concentrate between the fortresses of Coblentz and Mayance.

—Large orders have been issued by the British government for naval supplies. There is great activity at all the naval stations. Several war vessels have been ordered to concentrate at Plymouth.

—The Germans of Cincinnati are exerting themselves in a quiet but determined manner, to render pecuniary aid to Prussia. The French, who number about 500 in all, are demonstrative, but as yet have made no organized effort in behalf of their nation.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a foreign legion is proposed, and four hundred Americans have volunteered to fight for France against Prussia. Others from America subscribed liberally to the hospital fund.

—It is thought the French frigate, off Eddystone lighthouse, is lying in wait for the German steamer Holsatia. The British Admiralty decline to detail vessels to watch French cruisers. The Hamburg steamers, however, will continue to run.

—The Berlin *Gazette* declares that before the war is over Germany and Europe will effect from France guarantees for the observance of peace hereafter, and in case of refusal, to so cripple her as to prevent her making more mischief.

—It is reported that the French army, on the Prussia frontier, will make Sirk the basis of its operations. A French gunboat is cruising off the Eddystone lighthouse, and French cruisers are reported off Emden, Hanover.

—The North German Government offers a reward of two pounds sterling on the first notification of the declaration of war given any German ship at sea; the money to go to the captain of the ship giving such notification.

—A council of Ministers was held at Vienna, on Thursday last, at which word was received that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality. The Austrian government is buying horses and accumulating supplies. Her ulterior policy is dependent upon that of the Czar.

—It is reported that the Admiral of the European fleet of the United States has received orders to keep his vessels well together and await events. Varioloid has broken out on board, the flag ship Franklin, but no details.

A "Bolt for the Taxpayers."

That the defeat of the Mackey Treasury ring last winter was a fortunate event for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania is daily becoming more manifest, as we are afforded better opportunity, by the lapse of time, of contrasting the present management of the State finances with the extraordinary mismanagement displayed by Mackey. In some carefully prepared statistics published by us several weeks ago, it was shown, that during Mr. Mackey's administration, there were redeemed of outstanding and over due loans, etc., only [illegible], while during the corresponding year of his predecessor, Gen Irwin, loans were redeemed to the amount of $2,879,335,67, showing a balance in favor of Irwin's financiering of one million, eight hundred and sixty-five thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents ($1,865,887,25). The same statistics revealed the significant fact the during Irwin's administration the "unexpended balance" was *decreased* $1,506,036,43; while during Mackey's term of one year this corruption fund was *increased* over one million dollars ($1,002,266,43). Had Mackey devoted this million of dollars to the payment of the State debt (as proposed by Senator Billingfelt the year previous) instead of keeping it as a political corruption fund in the "vault account," thousands of dollars would have been saved to the taxpayers of the State in interest on the public debt. These facts were set forth in detail in the *Daily Empress* of May 28, and June 1, and republished in the *Weekly Empress* of June 4; but damaging as the were to the reputation of Mr. Mackey, as a "great financier," and humiliating as the exposure was to his friends, they have not attempted to this hour to controvert a single fact, figure or deduction therein presented.

But a still greater humiliation awaits these old Treasury bummers in facts and figures still to come, and which fully justify the republican members who bolted the Mackey caucus and voted for Gen. Irwin, the soundness of whose republicanism had never been questioned. *Although General Irwin has had possession of the Treasury less than two months and a half, he has in that time paid off $1,220,597,83 of the State debt, being $707,149,41 more than was paid by Mackey during his entire term!* Here are the figures:

Loan paid in	May, 1870....	$460,832,73
" " "	June, "	185,200,00
" " "	July 13th	568,565,10
		$1,220,597,83

Now, we call the attention of the honest taxpayers of the State to the fact that if Senator Billingfelt and Mr. Reinoehl and their fellow bolters, had been bound by such a resolution as was adopted by the Lancaster County Committee the other day, "requiring a pledge from all candidates for the legislature that he will attend all caucuses for the nomination of State Treasurer and other officers, and that will abide by the decision of such caucus," this million of dollars which has just been used in paying off that much of the State debt and thereby to that extent lightening the burdens of the taxpayers, would still be hid away from public gaze in that mysterious "vault account," for the benefit of Mr. Mackey and his treasury roosters, including some of his editorial champions who had the use of $25,000 apiece, and who are now, of course, thoroughly disgusted with "bolters" and loud in their praises of King Caucus. We have no doubt, however, that the honest Republican taxpayers of Lancaster county will sustain a "bolt" *the practical result of which is the liquidation of the State debt at the rate of half a million dollars a month*, rather than join in with the political Thugs and Treasury roosters in their effort to secure the absolute and unconditional tyranny of a corrupt Harrisburg caucus, the chief end of which for years has been to make State Treasurers and United States Senators through the most corrupt and mercenary influences, and in utter defiance of both the interest and the sentiments of the masses of the party.—*Lancaster Express.*

Royal Participants in the War.

Both the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia are old enough to be thinking about other things than war. Napoleon was sixty-two years of age on the 20th of April last, and his frequent fits of illness, and habits of dissipation in early life, rendered it extremely doubtful if he reaches, much less passes three score and ten. King William is even older, having been born on the 22nd day of March, 1797. The Czar of Russia, who may be expected to take a hand in the game, is much younger than the two soverings above mentioned. He was born April 29, 1818. He is a nephew of the King of Prussia. The Emperor of Austria will complete his fortieth year on the 18th of August, and the King of Denmark, who may naturally hope to see the provinces which Prussia wrested from him restored, is just three weeks the senior of the Russian monarch. King Leopold III., of Belgium, was thirty five years of age on the 9th of April. Being the son of Queen Victoria's favorite uncle, family sympathies, as well as considerations of State, render the English Government very solicitous that the neutrality of his little kingdom should be preserved. King William III., of Holland, another of the crowned heads who is naturally desirous of keeping out of trouble, is the son-in-law of the King of Wurtemberg, and a nephew of the late Nicholas, of Russia. He was born February 19th, 1817. Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, who may be involved in the war, is fifty years old. He was born March 14th, 1870.

We have been asked in regard to the relationship which Prince Napolean bears to the Emperor of the French. He is his cousin, being the son of his uncle, the late Jerome, youngest brother of Napoleon I. Jerome, it will be recollected, married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. This union his brother refused to recognize, and forced him to espouse one of the daughters of the King of Wurtemberg. His son by this marriage, Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, was born September 9, 1822, and married in 1859 the Princess Clotilda, daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy. The Prince, who is nick named Plon Plon, is fat and jolly, and affects liberal principles in politics. Should the Prince Imperial, Napoleon's only child, die, he would be heir to the throne. In the severe contest between Prussia and and Austria in 1866, the Prince Royal of Prussia, Frederick William, and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles took active parts. The former who is married to Victoria's oldest daughter was born October 18, 1831. Frederick Charles, who is the son of the King's brother, Prince Charles, was born March 20, 1829. The Duke of Baden, whose dominions lie very near to the scene of hostilities on the Rhine, was born September 9, 1826, and is a son-in-law of the King of Prussia.

American-French Iron-Clads.

A writer in the *Tribune* says:—"There is a probability that the French iron-clad Rochambeau, formerly the Dunderburg, built by M. H. Webb, Esq., will soon have an opportunity of displaying her prowess. The officers of the French navy look upon her as the most formidable vessel they have, and are determined to put her to the severest tests. I had an opportunity recently of visiting this terrible engine of war and conversing with her officers, who pronounce her the fastest iron-clad in the world, and capable of performing her evolutions with more celerity and certainty than any vessel of her tonnage in the navies of Europe. Her battery has been changed since she left here, and is, the heaviest for its number of any afloat. The French naval officers are very reticent in regard to her performances and her armament, but to an American they have uniformly been quite communicative—and our countrymen have been allowed to visit her when others have been refused. A distinguished French Admiral informed the writer, some months since, that he expected that the Prussians would be the first to feel the weight of the Rochambeau's shot, and more than one of their frigates would be sunk by her terrible ram. Americans will look forward with much interest to the performances of this wonderful vessel, the creation of our most celebrated shipbuilder, who has furnished nearly every nation in Europe with specimens of his skill and handiwork."

The Treaty of Paris.

The Congress of Paris in 1805 made a declaration by which the powers that signed it are bound. The articles are four in number. First—Privateering is and remains abolished. Second—The neutral flag covers the enemy except contraband of war. Third—Neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not seizable under the enemy's flag. Fourth—Blockades to be obligatory must be effective. It is under these rules that France and Prussia conduct their war on the seas. When the declaration of Paris was made, the United States were asked to sign it. This they refused unless the other powers would agree to further a stipulation that private property should be exempt as well from seizure by public armed cruisers as privateers. In 1861 Mr. Steward tendered the accession of this country to the Paris Declaration, but it was declined by England and France unless to apply prospectively. So far the States of Europe have not accepted the ultimatum of the United States, "That free ships make free goods," equally against privateers and national vessels.

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It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent Physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. The following, among many of our best citizens, testify to its wonderful efficacy:

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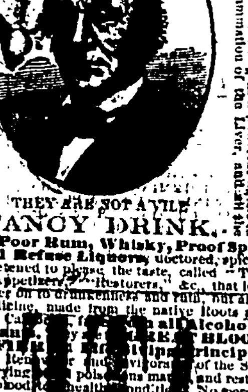

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. Send for a circular.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK. Made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell. $100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons, or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory & Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers; Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed or removed.

In Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish. J. WALKER, Proprietor, 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 & 34 Commerce St. N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. July6:4w

Banking, Loans, &c.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, New York.

February 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, forms the additional East and West Trunk Line, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad* to the Ohio river, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and *render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country.*

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this city of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable, and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the Chesapeake and Ohio with the entire Railroad systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the *Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company* among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; and there exists a present value, in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, Payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferrable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferrable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "*Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer.*"

2d. "*Registered Bonds with Coupons attached.*"

3d. "*Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,*" and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have **thirty years** to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. Principal and interest payable in gold in the city of New York.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio river, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect one year after the completion of the Road.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the *Chesapeake & Ohio.*

The remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

apr20:3m.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., July 27, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1—10 lines	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column	11 00	15 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 column	22 00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Local notices per line, ten cents.
Payments to be made Quarterly, except transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending July 24, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
July 18	82 deg.	90 deg.	75 deg.
19	75 deg.	89 deg.	77 deg.
20	77 deg.	87 deg.	81 deg.
21	76 deg.	81 deg.	74 deg.
22	73 deg.	85 deg.	76 deg.
23	79 deg.	88 deg.	80 deg.
24	85 deg.	91 deg.	73 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 2.14; Mail, ... Going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.43 p. m.

Pitt, Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. ... m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls ... 12.10 p. m.
Going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; ... accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.
Going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m; Enon accom. ... a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m; ... exp. 10.52 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; ... exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.
Going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 6.15 a. m.; Erie exp. ... a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago ... p. m.; Chicago exp. 3.35 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.48 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.56

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:
Legal Notices—Hugo Andriessen,
Legal Notices—I. Hanauer,
...—Paul Jeunet,
...—Jas. Wilson,
Brighton Ladies' Seminary—N. R. Johnston,
...—Hannaford & Co.,
Legal Notice—Speyerer & Sons,
Trustee's Sale—G. S. Barker.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication.

... Ferguson, New Brighton,	$2 00
... Ferguson, " "	2 00
...el Wise, " "	5 00
McConnell, Lincoln, Nebraska,	1 00
... Frederick, Beaver,	1 00
J. M. Witherow, North Sewickley,	4 00
...ph Ammon, Industry,	2 00
...Bryan, Freedom,	1 50
Mulheim, Bridgewater,	3 00
Swearingen, Hookstown,	1 00
...s Wilson, North Sewickley tp.,	2 00
...S. Bruce, New Sheffield,	2 00
...ph Warnock, "	2 00
...n White, "	2 00

Ladies Hats and Bonnets at half price at J. H. Bence's Millinery and Dry Goods store, Beaver, a good assortment always on hand. July13;4t

Received at B. S. Ranger's, one car load of extra No. 1 Salt. Also, Scythe Snaths, Scythes, Rakes and Forks, for sale cheap. And at the same time, we call your attention to a lot of fine Sugars for preserving purposes. jy13;3t*

12½ cents for the best Delains in the market, at J. H. Bence's cheap Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

...Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. ... at the lowest price. [je22tf.

I. Hanauer, has purchased the entire stock of the Bazar of Fashion, on Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., and is selling regardless of cost to make room for a new stock.

Church Dedication.—The Presbyterian Church of Industry will be dedicated to the service of God on Sabbath, August 7, 1870. Dedication sermon will be preached by Rev. George P. Hays, of ...heny city. Services at 11 o'clock.

Since July 4th, all goods have been marked down very low, at Bence's favorite Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

I. Hanauer, has purchased the entire stock of the Bazar of Fashion, on Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., and is selling regardless of cost to make room for a new stock.

On Monday last, several Prussians left Wheeling for New York, *en route* to their old home across the water. They ...ose, we learn, to take part in the ...ilities now commenced on the ...ine.

12½ cents for the best Delains in the market, at J. H. Bence's cheap Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

I. Hanauer, has purchased the entire stock of the Bazar of Fashion, on Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., and is selling regardless of cost to make room for a new stock.

One of the candidates for Assessor, in this county, who is accused of being in favor of running the *habeas corpus* through the county, writes us as follows: "The roomer ani falts; no clik ...combinashun, with money or other...se, air abull to Entice me to stupo to ...ander Bolical plot." He's got the ...ased wood on being elected.—*Hancock W. Va., Courier.*

Ladies Hats and Bonnets at half price at J. H. Bence's Millinery and Dry Goods store, Beaver, a good assortment always on hand. July13;4t

I. Hanauer, has purchased the entire stock of the Bazar of Fashion, on Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., and is selling regardless of cost to make room for a new stock.

Attention G. A. R.—Post 204 G. A. R. are requested to meet at the Hall on ... evening at 7½ o'clock sharp. Let every member be present.
R. W. Anderson, *Adjt.*

Since July 4th, all goods have been marked down very low, at Bence's favorite Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, fresh from the fountain, and flavored with pure fruit juices, at the Beaver Drug Store.

12½ cents for the best Delains in the market, at J. H. H. Bence's cheap Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

150 Bbls Canton City and New Creek Flour, 200 kegs Wheeling Nails, large lot of all sizes of Iron, Rope and Okum; also, Cement and White Lime; one and a half tons of Fahnestock's best White Lead, four bbls. Linseed Oil, arrived and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

To All Who Are Interested in Watch-making.—In reply to certain slanders, I, Paul Jeunet, will deposit in any honorable man's hands, a $1,000 wager that I can in twenty days make a watch movement, viz: plates, wheels, pinions, staffs, jewels, screws, hands, dial and hair-spring if necessary.
Paul Jeunet,
Watchmaker, Beaver, Pa.
jy27;3t*]

The Democracy of Beaver county are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several election districts, on Saturday, 13th day of August 1870—in the townships between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock p. m., and in the boroughs from 6 to 8 p. m.—for the purpose of electing four delegates from each *election district* to meet in County Convention at the Court House in Beaver on Monday 15th day of same month at 10 o'clock a. m. to put in nomination a ticket to be supported at the ensuing general election. By order of the Democratic County Committee of correspondence.
S. B. French, *Ch'n.*
M. L. Knight, *Sec'y.*

Ladies Hats and Bonnets at half price at J. H. Bence's Millinery and Dry Goods store, Beaver, a good assortment always on hand. July13;4t

Good Wine, the pure juice of the grape, can be had of George Engle, of Brighton township, this county. No other kind should be used for medicinal and sacramental purposes. George keeps a superior article for sale.

Since the 4th of July all goods have been marked down very low, at Bence's favorite Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

A census marshal in Forest county states that there is a woman in Harmony township, that county, 107 years old.—She was engaged in chopping wood when he saw her.

12½ cents for the best Delains in the market, at J. H. Bence's cheap Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

May & December.—The Starke Co., (O.) papers record the marriage, in that county recently, of Mr. Leonhart Hoover—aged 82 years—to Annie Berggen aged 20 years. The parties reside in Sugarcreek township, Stark county, and we believe, belong to the well-to-do class of people.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets at half price at J. H. Bence's Millinery and Dry Goods store, Beaver, a good assortment always on hand. July13;4t

Sun Stroke—We learn that Mr. Jas. Todd, of Georgetown, a merchant of that village, was sun struck on last Wednesday. We are glad to be able to state that while Mr. Todd's illness was severe, he is now improving and in all probability will soon be well again.

Since July 4th, all goods have been marked down very low, at Bence's favorite Dry Goods and Millinery store, 3d street, Beaver. July13;4t

Remanded.—The boy Willie Collins, who ran away from the Soldiers Orphan School at Phillipsburg, some months ago, was remanded back to Mr. Taylor's custody, on a hearing of the case at the adjourned term of court held in Beaver on the 21st of this month. This disposition of the case seems to meet the approval of nearly everybody.

New Brighton Ladies' Seminary.—The next school year begins September 6th. Course of study complete. A Normal department for teachers. Superior advantages for pupils in instrumental music. In its domestic arrangements, this Institution is a most desirable home for boarders. In its natural, artistic and moral surroundings, it is most inviting. For circulars address the Principal.
jy27;4t Rev. N. R. Johnston, A. M.

Mr. Jonathan Locke, a prominent oil operator at Pleasantville, disappeared on the 6th instant, and has not since been heard from. He is fifty-five years of age, has light blue eyes, weighs from 120 to 125 pounds, and has but three fingers on his left hand, the little finger having been taken off when he was quite young. Any information which will lead to a knowledge of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mrs. Sally D. Locke, of Titusville, or Mr. H. H. Locke, of Pleasantville.

$1,000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all those diseases for which it is recommended; among which are severe, acute, or lingering Coughs, Consumption in its early stages, Bronchitis, "Liver Complaint," "Billiousness," Constipation of the Bowels, Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Diseases and Skin Diseases, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Boils. It is sold by druggists.
Try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Returned Home.—Rev. J. C. Wilson, of the U. P. congregation of Beaver, who has been absent for some time past in the West, returned to his home last week. Mr. W. is greatly delighted with his trip, and speaks in glowing terms of the energy and progressive disposition of the people of our western country.

The Salem *Republican* says: Some weeks ago we called attention, in the *Republican*, to the claim of Daniel McCartney, of Salem, as to the power of his memory. The case attracted the attention of our State School Commissioner, W. D. Henkle, who has had four interviews with Mr. McCartney, at which his claims have been severely tested, but fully justified. Mr. Henkle has prepared an article of about thirty pages of foolscap, giving a detailed account of these interviews, which he proposes to give to the public through one of the magazines.

The Corry Republican relates this terrible accident: James Upton, living near Clymer, was mowing with his machine on the 4th inst. Taking his little child in his lap, he drove on a little, when his horses became frightened and ran over a fence, throwing Mr. Upton out. He was caught in the gearing of the machine, and his intestines torn out and otherwise terribly mangled. His life is despaired of. The child escaped any serious injury.

Semi-Annual Encampment.—The semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, met at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Wednesday of last week. Nearly every Post in the State was represented, and the organization seems to be in a flourishing condition everywhere. Among the notables in attendance as delegates, were Generals Hartranft and Selfridge—the former Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and the latter Clerk of the House of Representatives. After the business of the encampment was concluded, the delegates were invited, and accepted the invitation, to take an excursion to Lake Harvey, some twelve miles distant, where a very enjoyable time was experienced by all present. The next encampment will be held at Allentown, Pa., next January.

About Milking.—Five per cent., and perhaps ten, can be added to the amount of milk obtained from the cows of this country, if the following rules are inexorably followed:
1st. Never hurry cows, in driving to and from the pasture.
2d. Milk as near at equal intervals as possible. Half past five in the morning and six at night are good hours.
3d. Be especially tender to the cow at milking time.
4th. When seated draw the milk as rapidly as possible, doing it in such ways get it all.
5th. Never talk or think of anything besides what you are doing while milking.
6th. Offer some caress and always a soothing word, when you approach a cow and when you leave her. The better she loves you the more free and complete will be her *abandon* as you sit by her side.

A Severe hail-storm passed over a portion of Western Pennsylvania on last Thursday morning between three and four o'clock. The storm was accompanied by heavy thunder and the lightning did considerable damage in several localities. In Shousetown, the Union church building was visited with the electric fluid and injured to the extent of four or five hundred dollars. Whole fields of corn and oats in that vicinity were leveled by the storm. In this locality ... considerably but the damage done was easily repaired.

The Fire at the Refuge.—We have already stated that Fire Marshal Butler had commenced an investigation of an incendiary fire which occurred at the House of Refuge on the 7th inst.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Butler concluded his investigations. Mr. Josiah King, C. Yeager and one or two other managers of the institution were also present. It appeared from the testimony offered that the building was set on fire by two inmates of the institution, named Isaac Hagerman and —— Brown. An entrance into the building was effected in this wise: Brown took a string, at the end of which was a loop, which string he put through the slats of a shutter. The loop was made to catch the inside latch of the shutter, which was then opened without any difficulty. Hagerman, the accomplice in the crime, then entered the room, and set fire to some papers lying on the floor. The fire, however, was discovered before much damage was done. The Fire Marshal will bring the matter before the Courts, to see what disposition can be made of the boys. Hagerman is said to be a very hard character.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Fremaine's Gorgeous Sun-Pictures, now on exhibition at the Court House in this borough, this evening, (Tuesday) and to-morrow evening will be found well worth seeing. We have seen them and know whereof we speak. The views seem almost to be vitalized, and one can obtain as perfect an idea of the places exhibited as if he had personally visited them. Every one who has the means should embrace the present opportunity of beholding this wonderful work of art.

A young man came into the popular Beaver Drug Store the other day, and he said he was looking for a situation. "Are you a graduate in Pharmacy, sir?" "Farm—farm," he asked, "no, I'm no farmer! You see sir I was a plasterer by occupation, and finding it bad for my health, I thought I would get a position in a drug store and make pills." He was informed that plasterers were not good subjects for the theory and practice of Pharmacy, even to spread plasters, and he indignantly walked off.

Democratic Candidates.—In view of the fact that the Democratic party of this county, are without a paper at the present time, we have been asked if we would announce the names of their candidates for the various county offices. We have answered that we would do so, subject to the same rules and charges imposed upon our own party friends. The following name is therefore presented this week subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, which meets in Beaver, on Monday August 15th 1870.

Assembly.
William Davidson, of Bridgewater Pa.

Since A. Hanauer's column was printed on the outside of this week's paper, we are pleased to learn that he has sold the entire stock of goods of the Bazar of Fashion, Bridgewater, Pa., to his brother, I. Hanauer, who has had charge of the store both in Beaver and Bridgewater. Mr. I. Hanauer is courteous, prompt and attentive to customers, and we cordially commend him to the patronage of the ladies of this vicinity, as he is in every respect "a ladie's man." His goods are extensive in variety, quality and price and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

Census Curiosities.—The taking of the census this year will develop some curious things. A census curiosity is reported by the Athens, (Ohio) *Journal*—a family composed of husband, wife and three pairs of twin children. The husband was the second husband of the wife and the wife was the second wife of the husband. The wife by her first husband had a pair of twins, the first wife a pair of twins by her first husband, and now the second wife has a pair of twins by her second husband. Prolific women—that's all.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On last Saturday evening a young man named Stanton Phillis, whose mother resides near Industry, this county, met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his life. He was a boat builder by occupation and had been working for some time past at Shousetown, Allegheny county. After his week's work was done, on Saturday evening, he crossed the river for the purpose of taking the cars for home. Missing the accommodation, he got aboard of a freight train and in passing from one car to the other he accidentally fell on his bowels on the edge of one of the cars. Though seriously hurt at the time, it was not supposed that he had received a fatal injury. Getting worse, however, soon after, he got off the train at Bridgewater station with a view of coming to Beaver and staying here over night with the Messrs. Ewing, who were his relatives. Making about half the distance between Bridgewater and Beaver he could come no further and laid down, where he was found at about 9 p. m., by Thomas Anderson and Henry Weyand, who assisted him to Messrs. Ewing, where he lingered until Sabbath night 11 o'clok, at which time he died. His corpse was taken on last Monday morning to the residence of his mother from whence it was taken to the burial ground. Mr. Phillis was about 20 years of age and was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances. His sudden death was doubtless a severe blow to his stricken mother and others of his near relatives.

The Commencement Exercises at Mt. Union College will take place on Thursday, July 28, 1870. The Graduating Address of the Senior Class will be in the forenoon, beginning at 8 o'clock. In the afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock, there will be a Grand Reunion Meeting of all former Students, who now number upwards of seven thousand.

Short addresses will be delivered in the afternoon by various persons, among whom are expected Govs. Hays and Geary, Vice President Colfax, Senators Sherman, Thurman and Willey. The Annual Address will be delivered by Hon. J. L. Stewart, editor of *The Baltimore American* and *Washington Chronicle.* The exercises of Thursday will be held in Nixon's Grove, beautifully situated between Alliance and the College, where visitors are expected to bring provisions and have a grand picnic.

The Triennial Alumni Meeting will be held Wednesday evening. The contest of the Literary Societies on Thursday evening, in College Hall. The annual examinations of the classes begin on the 22d. The Baccalaureate Sermon by President Hartshorn, Sabbath evening the 24th, and the annual meeting of Trustees and Committees, 27th.

Excursion tickets, at about half fare rates, will be issued to all who apply at the principal stations of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad—good from Tuesday to Saturday.

They invite the public generally, and especially all old students, to be present at their literary banquet.

The Home of Washington.—For nearly a quarter of a century past, Benson J. Lossing, the artist-author of "Field Book of the Revolution," History of the United States," etc., has been one of the most diligent and most successful laborers in the rich field of American history. During that time he has traveled more than thirty thousand miles, extending to almost every portion of the Union, in order to procure sketches of various scenes and objects of historic interest; for it is his good fortune to be equally happy in the use of both pen and pencil.

Attractive and popular though all his works have been, Mr. Lossing's latest volume is justly considered the crowning success of his life. Its title is as follows: "*The Home of Washington*; or, Mount Vernon and Its Associations, Historical, Biographical and Pictorial." It is a subscription book, being sold through agents entirely. A copy now lies upon our table, from that enterprising firm, E. Hannaford & Co., 177, West Fourth St., Cincinnati.

No more beautiful book has gladdened our eyes for many months, than this shapely quarto, printed on superfine and elegantly tinted paper, and gotten up in the highest style of the typographic art. A steel-plate portrait, from the celebrated painting of Gilbert Stuart, and an engraving of Mount Vernon, also on steel, embellishes the front of the book, while the text of the book is illustrated with no less than one hundred and forty-eight of Lossing's charming pictures, *fac similes* of interesting MSS., etc. The binding is both elegant and substantial.

"The Home of Washington" is undoubtedly the most complete, satisfactory and delightful record ever prepared of the domestic and private life of "The Father of his Country." Every American is, of course, familiar with the General, the Statesman and the President, but this work reveals to us the Man, in all the dignity and beauty of his personal character. It also furnishes a great amount of fresh and interesting matter not attainable from any other source, and is the only work extant describing fully the condition, past and present, of Mount Vernon. Many of the illustrations describe articles of which the originals are now lost to the world forever—swept ruthlessly away by the storms of civil war.

The publishers announce a large and rapidly increasing circulation of this delightful volume. We are not surprised at this. Its national character, the reputation of its artist-author, and its low price, together with the unexcelled beauty of its mechanical execution and its perfect wealth of illustrations, are all calculated to make it one of the most popular and rapidly selling books of the age. We commend this "household treasure" to the attention of our readers, whether book agents or book buyers. E. Hannaford & Co., the Cincinnati publishers are a firm who publish only first-class works, and equip their agents in the very best style.

A Cooling Drink.—As nearly every person is inquiring for some cooling drink during the hot weather, we give the following recipe for a refreshing and invigorating beverage, which has been recommended by an eminent physician; it is an effervescent drink, but far better than soda water, as the effervescence is much slower: Two ounces of tartaric acid, two pounds of white sugar, the juice of half a lemon, and three pints of water; boil them together five minutes; and, when nearly cold, add the whites of three eggs well beaten, with half a teacup of flour and half an ounce of winter green or other flavoring; bottle and keep it in a cool place. Take two tablespoonfuls of the syrup to a tumbler of water, add one quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, and then drink.

How Delamater beat George K. Anderson for the Senate.—A correspondent of the Erie *Republican* states that Mr. E. Montague, of Conneautville, recently brought a suit against S. D. Neal, a fellow townsman, to recover the sum of $5, paid by Montague to Neal for electioneering services. Neal was in favor of Anderson for Senator, and Montague being disburser for Delamater, offered Neal $5 to "go back" on Anderson and work for Delamater. The proposition was accepted and the money paid in presence of witnesses; but Neal failed to fulfill the contract, and not only voted but worked for Anderson. Hence the suit which was brought before Esq. Hanna, of Meadville. Neal employed W. R. Bole, esq., to defend him, and the defense was in the nature of a bill for services rendered, of which the following is an exact copy:

E. Montague, Agent,
To S. D. Neal, Dr.

June 25. To services rendered, electioneering for Delamater	$10.00
June 26. To services rendered, electioneering for Delamater	10.00
June 27. To services rendered, electioneering for Delamater	10.00
	$30.00
June 27 By Cash Cr.	5.00
Balance Due	$25.00

Defendant certifies the foregoing is a true copy of his account, and asks for a judgment for the balance.

The correspondent adds:

To show that these charges were not unusual, or more than the "services" were worth, Neal procured subpoenas for the following witnesses: Wm. H. Messick, (colored), R. B. Hinds, ex-post master, together with several others, by whom he proposed to prove that they had each and severally received at least as much, and some of them more than he had charged Montague in his day book. But getting wind of the line of defense, and seeing that he had caught a tartar, Montague performs another pilgrimage to Meadville, pays the costs, and withdraws the suit. But the end is not yet, for now Neal has "got his back up," and is about to commence a suit to recover the aforesaid $25 "for services rendered." So you will see we are in a fair way of having a judicial decision on the exact value of three days electioneering for a candidate for the Senate.

Salem Railroad Prospects.—Salem, like other towns in Ohio appreciating improvements, is a contestant for the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Western Railway. This road starts from Baltimore, and over the Connellsville track, brings up its train at Pittsburgh. From this latter city it is proposed to build an extension westward to Chicago. There is no earthly doubt that the Western Division will be constructed, and that speedily. Salem is on the direct line from Pittsburgh to Chicago. Therefore Salem ought to have the road, in the event it shall do its part to secure it. Our surveyed route is the straightest, shortest and easiest grade between the last two named cities. The country through which it passes is rich with mineral and agricultural wealth. Everything is in our favor ... Then, why not get the road? Only one thing in the way, perhaps. Some men who ought to subscribe liberally to the stock of the company refuse to do it. They are wealthy, and have been made so in great part from the advantages gained by railroad facilities. They are as fond of money as a fish is of water; but, while they will not give a cent toward getting a public improvement that will add to and enhance the value of their real estate, think it a shame that others have not done more than they already have. With all our advantages, should Salem lose the great railroad the class of men of whom we speak will be held responsible. We truly hope they will reconsider their purpose, and give to this project as they are able. Now, they stand in the way of others. They should not do that. We need not repeat to them arguments in favor of the road. They know all that can be said for it, and are fully convinced of its importance. Before our next meeting let them—every man—take stock enough to raise Salem's subscription far beyond her quota.

Monday evening last, a large meeting was held in the Town Hall. M. R. Robinson presided. Speeches were made by the President, Zadok Street, Judge Ambler, L. B. Silver, C. H. Cornwell, T. F. Sharpnack, T. C. Boone, and others. Subscriptions were obtained, and the canvassing committee continued. This committee is doing a good work, and Salem owes them more than *good will* for their efforts. Committees were also appointed to hold meetings at North Benton and Enon Valley during the present week. Reports from every where along the line, with one exception, were encouraging.

The meeting of all parties interested will soon be held in Pittsburgh to determine the route. Let us all hope and work for Salem.

The meeting adjourned, to Friday evening next, 22d inst., at which time let the Hall be full. That will probably be the last meeting held in Salem.—*Salem (O.) Republican.*

INDUSTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Industry, Beaver Co., Pa., July 18, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—Having noticed in the columns of your paper, for some time past, an account of the progress of the Temperance cause in different sections of the county, we assume the privilege of complimenting through your paper, "The Independent Order of Good Templars" of this place, having, a few evenings since, had the pleasure of meeting with the members of the society at an open-door meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the commanding officer and the business of the Lodge, which was not of a private nature, was transacted in the presence of the spectators.

The evening was spent very pleasantly by all, and the members of the organization proved themselves worthy to represent the good cause of temperance—a cause which is growing mightier every day and ere long is destined to be one of the mightiest of American virtues. Whilst its opponent — Intemperance, which at the present time is raging as a miasma, and pouring the flood of its malignant influence into every institution of our land, whether religious, political, or social, and dragging the most princely intellects we have from the pinnacle of fame and popularity, down to the slums and brothels of an infamous hell,—is, doomed to wither before its steady stroke as snow before an April sun. For the millinnial dawn of its achievements is beginning to burst forth in our political sky; and the great tidal wave of human reason backed with arguments which tend to the destinies of the human race is now rolling up the horizon of the popular mind and throwing its power over the corruption that now boils up out of the seething caldron of American Politics; and which we trust will soon become cleansed and our legislative bodies will present a specimen worthy of the name of American Legislators and our legislative halls instead of being the habitation of thieves and gamblers will be occupied by men governed by principles of natural reason and human justice; and under whose influence bribery and corruption shall cease to desecrate our temples of liberty.
J. H. C.

No. 3.—BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Editor:—Various methods have been employed to convey useful knowledge to mankind in the different periods of the world's history. The knowledge most useful and important to man, is that of morals and religion. To select distinguished individuals, delineating them in their just proportions, we seem to expatiate in a vast gallery of family pictures, though dead, yet speaking to us. We present your youthful readers with only a few fragments of national biography, for to attempt more might place us in the dilemma in which President Zack Taylor was caught, some years ago, when in Beaver, he undertook shaking hands with his numerous friends at Stone's Point; he said he must be excused, and skipped all the *youngsters*, and so we "*old Fathers*" got the preference; "for," said he, "I'de never get home to Washington if I shook hands with all of you."

Of the five signers of the Declaration from the Bay State—Massachusetts—all were graduates of Colleges, viz: Hancock, at Cambridge; the rest at Havard. Samuel Adams, one of the earliest patriots, was born in Boston, Mass., 22d Sept. 1722. Though educated for the ministry, he never entered the pulpit, preferring the halls of legislation. In his youth he felt the weight of his country's wrongs before others of his age thought there were any evils to complain of. In the general pardon extended to those who had been active in the cause of freedom, he—with John Hancock—was excepted. He was corporally and morally brave. At the crisis in which he flourished, he was such a man as was wanted; and the name of Samuel Adams will fill a large space in American history. He died October 2, 1803, aged 81.

John Adams, at the age of twenty, graduated, and soon after was admitted to the Bar and became distinguished.—He was a master spirit in the Continental Congress. He nominated George Washington as Commander in chief of the Revolutionary army, and was subsequently the first Minister to London from the United States, and was highly esteemed at the Court of St. James. In 1797 he was elected President, the immediate successor of Washington. Associated with Jefferson on the Committee appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence—sharing alike, as they did in the honors of earth, and the sublimity of death—it was his additional happiness to witness his son worthily enjoying the most exalted position among his fellow men.—On the morning of that memorable day—July 4, 1826—the eye of the dying patriot and statesman lighted up for a moment; and, with "Liberty Forever!" upon his lips, (and which were his last words) he was re-united with Jefferson, just one-half a century after the Declaration—aged 91. He was born in Quincy, Oct. 30, 1735.

Robert Treat Paine was born in Boston, 1731. He was one of the most successful students and a most distinguished patriot. In early life he visited England; on his return he entered the ministry; which, however, was soon relinquished for the legal profession, of which he soon became a distinguished member. He early buckled on the armor of revolution, and in 1768 boldly assumed its responsibilities. Mr. Paine retired from the bench of the Supreme Court of his native State about ten years previous to his death, at the ripe age of 84 years.

Eldridge Gerry was born, also, in Massachusetts, 17th July 1744. He, also, was a distinguished graduate of Harvard.—He amassed a fortune in mercantile life; and, by his unbending integrity of character, secured the highest regard and confidence of his fellow citizens. The night preceding the battle of Bunker Hill he and Gen. Warren slept in the same bed. His death occurred very unexpectedly—Nov. 22, 1814. He was entombed in the Congressional Cemetery, at Washington, D. C., and a monument erected to his memory by Congress.—Age 70 years.
J. K. M.

LETTERS TO CHILDREN.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1870.

Dear Children:—I have been enjoying so much my visit to this city, that I have desired to be the means of imparting some gratification, as well as giving some information to you, who are so soon to be the men and women to possess and govern this great and glorious land of ours. I think I hear you ask with your little voices, what is Washington? Well, now, you will not talk, will you, while I tell you? What you do not understand you may ask papa or mamma, or brother or sister, to explain to you. Washington is a city with very broad streets, called avenues, stretching out from certain points, named after the States—and I am not sorry to tell you, boys and girls in Western Pennsylvania, that the finest avenue in the city is called Pennsylvania avenue; at one end of which is the Capitol, and at the other is the President's house.—The other streets are numbered—those running north and south, first, second, third, &c., and those running east and west are lettered, A, B, C, &c., so that it is very easy for a stranger to go about in this city, without a guide, and without fear of getting lost.

But, you ask, is it a large city? Yes, it covers a great extent of space, and has about 120,000 people; not quite as many, I believe, as Pittsburgh proper.

Now you ask, where is Washington? It is on the bank of the Potomac, the broadest and in many respects the most beautiful river in the Union. It is a little over four hundred miles from Beaver, by the nearest railroad, and to reach it, you pass through Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Baltimore. It is in the District of Columbia, which is a small tract of land formerly ten miles square, given, about one-half by Maryland and the other half by Virginia, to the United States for the purpose of establishing there their seat of government. That portion lying on the Virginia side, opposite to the city, was given back to Virginia some years since.

Is it not strange that the act establishing this as the seat of government bears date the same as this letter—July 16, but 1790 instead of 1870, which is just 80 years ago to-day.

Now, you want to know why it is called Washington, I suppose. Many of you have read of George Washington, and more of you have heard of him. He was a great and good man, and was the first President of this country. It was he who led the armies of this country when fighting for their liberty. The people loved him so much because of what he had done for them, that they decided they would call their Capital Washington; just as your parents named you after some one they loved and esteemed, perhaps an uncle or aunt, or your father or mother, so the people who looked upon George Washington as their father, desired to express their regard for him by naming their chief city after him. You see his marble statue in the public grounds east of the Capitol, that is, the building where Congress meets. You see it is spelled *-tol* when it refers to the building, and *-tal* when we speak of the city. This statue or figure of Washington is very large, and is all cut out of one block of marble.—He is sitting, holding in his left hand a Roman sword, and with his right he points toward Heaven, indicating his trust in Providence; and let us ever remember that Washington did not attribute his success to his own skill, but to the guiding hand and blessings of God. To-day, while reading of the impending war between France and Prussia, brought about by the Emperor of France mainly, and the King of Prussia; and in the declaration of which, the people have no voice, but which will bring untold misery upon those countries, and leave thousands of little girls and boys fatherless, I thought how dearly we should prize our own country, and how grateful to God we should be for the blessings of a free and good government. May God continue these blessings to us as a people, and may all the children strive to be good and to become intelligent, that they may maintain and protect their liberties and hand them down to those who shall live after them. Perhaps, if you remember some of these things, I will write again, because I know little folks do not like long letters better than long speeches. Your friend,
R. T. Taylor.

New Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of Valuable Property in the Borough of Beaver Falls & Patterson Township, Beaver County, Pa.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county sitting in equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale or auction on the premises, on

Thursday, August 25, 1870,

At 10 o'clock, a. m., all the following described three pieces or parcels of land, commonly known as the Ross and Patterson lands, to wit:

No. 1. A beautiful piece of ground situate on the bank of Big Beaver creek in the borough of Beaver Falls and immediately adjoining the Railroad station, the Cutlery works and other improved portions of said town, and directly opposite the town of New Brighton on the left bank of the creek. This property from its beauty of location, business advantages (by proximity to the P. F. W. & C. R. W., Erie canal and unexcelled water power of Beaver Falls) is admirably adapted to being laid out in town lots or for manufacturing purposes. The portion of this ground lying between the county road and the creek is under fence and has on it two houses; one of which is log, and the other frame. Also, two old shops and a small orchard of good fruit. This property is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the bank of Big Beaver creek, thence by land of Jas. Patterson north 84 degrees, west 16 40-100 perches to the centre of track of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., under appropriation of said Co., at No. 181 June Term, 1869, Beaver County Common Pleas; thence by said center of railway track, north 37 degrees, 18 minutes, west 8 50-100 perches, north 23 degrees, 21 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 29 degrees, 38 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 35 degrees, 48 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 21 degrees, 58 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 18 degrees, 8 minutes, west 6 6-100 perches, north 15 degrees, 15 minutes, west 79 43-100 perches to line of land late Jas. Patterson's, now Henrici & Lenz; thence by line of said land north 88 degrees, east 17 79-100 perches to a post; thence by lot now occupied by Mrs. Ross, south 17¾ degrees, east 9 7-100 perches to a stake, north 77 degrees, 35 minutes, east 12 1-5 perches to a stake; thence by Walnut Bottom Run south 48 degrees, east 41-10 perches to a stake, south 30 degrees, east 19 1-4 perches to a stake, south 25 degrees, east 25 perches to a stake, south 45 degrees, east 26 perches to the Big Beaver creek; thence by said creek south 21 degrees, west 43 perches to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and 79 perches, subject however to the right of way of P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., which occupies 3 acres and 31 perches.

No. 2.—A fine farm situate and being partly in the borough of Beaver Falls and partly in Patterson tp.

This is A Valuable Piece of Land, being nearly all under fence, in a good state of cultivation and well watered by springs. The improvements are a one and a half story log house with frame addition, and frame barn. There is a never failing spring of water near the house and a small orchard of grafted fruit. A considerable amount of good timber yet remains on the hillside portion of the farm. A vein of excellent coal of about two feet in thickness, and two veins of fire-clay underlie the place which are particularly valuable owing to their contiguity to a good home market and the facilities for shipping by Railroad and canal.

This would make an Excellent Dairy, Or Gardening Farm,

having a ready market in Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Fallston, with an aggregate population of nine or ten thousand persons. This piece of land is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stake in centre of railway track distant 16 40-100 perches from the west bank of Big Beaver creek; thence by land of James Patterson north 64 degrees west 38 40-100 perches; north 81 degrees west 43 perches to a stake; south 79½ degrees west 21½ perches to a stake; south 29½ degrees west 17½ perches to a stake; south 83 degrees west 31 perches to a stake; thence by parcel of land No. 3—hereinafter described—north 51½ degrees west, 9 3-10 perches to a stake; north 73½ degrees west 14 7-10 perches to a stake; north 41½ degrees west 18 65-100 perches to a stake; south eighty-nine (89) degrees west 22½ perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Wells, north 1 degree west 128 3-10 perches to a Black Oak; thence by land formerly of James Patterson, now Henrici & Lenz, north 89 degrees east 49 perches to a post; south 1 degree east 62½ perches to a black oak stump; north 88 deg. east 101 61-100 per. to centre line of track of Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. W.; thence by said centre line of railway track south 16 degrees 15 minutes east 70 45-100 perches; south 18 degrees 8 minutes east 6 66-100 perches; south 21 degrees 58 minutes east 6 06-100 perches; south 25 degrees 48 minutes east 6 06-100 perches; south 29 degrees 38 minutes east 6 60-100 perches; south 33 degrees 28 minutes east 6 06-100 perches; south 37 degrees 18 minutes east 8 50-100 perches to place of beginning; containing 106 acres and 86 perches, subject, however, to the right of way of P. F. W. & C. R. W., which occupies two acres and 40 perches.

No. 3.—A piece or parcel of land in Patterson Township.

This is a choice piece of Meadow Land but only partially under fence; a spring run passes through a portion of the ground, a vein of coal and Fire Clay underlie the place. This would also make an excellent Dairy, or Garden Farm. It is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on west side of State road, thence by land of Thomas Wells south 89 degrees, west 41 perches to a post; thence by land of James Patterson south 1 degree east 47 perches to a post; north 89 degrees east 41 perches to a stake; north 30 degrees east 44 perches to a stake; north 58 degrees east 14 65-100 perches to a stake on a brook or run; thence by parcel of land No. 2, last aforesaid described, north 51½ degrees west 9 3-10 perches to a stake, north 73½ degrees west 14 7-10 perches to a stake; north 41½ degrees west 18 65-100 perches to a stake; south 89 degrees west 22½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres and 130 perches.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of purchase money to be paid down, and balance in one and two years, with annual interest thereon being secured by bond and mortgage on the property.—Purchaser to pay all expense of stamping and preparing deeds.

Persons desirous of seeing the property, or plots thereof, will please call on the Trustee at his residence in New Brighton, Pa. G. S. BARKER, *Trustee.*
jy27.4w [Radical copy]

Steketee's Cathartic Syrup, Used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale, R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jeeitj

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Pitts. Gazette, Monday, July 25, 1870.

FLOUR—Is less active and easier, though unchanged; dealers appear to think this reaction will only be temporary, and consequently are unwilling to make any reduction notwithstanding it is down somewhat in the west. We continue to quote good to choice western flours at $5.50@7.75 per bbl. Rye flour $6.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue light, and this market is almost bare; in the absence of sales, we continue to quote red at $1,25@1,40, and white at $1,45@1,50. Oats firm though unchanged; we can report sales on wharf and track at 55@56; may be quoted at 57@58 for small lots in store. Corn is dull though the supply is light, and the holders generally stiff; prime yellow is quoted at 95 though there is some in the elevator waiting for one dollar. Rye may be quoted at 90@95—we are reported a sale of one car, to arrive, at 94.—Nothing doing in barley—brewers and maltsters are not disposed to buy unless for future delivery, as they allege that the weather is too hot to do anything at malting.

GROCERIES—Sugars are reported steady notwithstanding the decline in gold, though, of course, the market is less excited. Crushed, 15c; A coffee, 14; B, 13½; Ex C, 13½. Raw sugars range from 10@12½. New Orleans Molasses firm at 85@88. Coffee, 20@23, for ordinary to choice Rio. Syrups dull, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Market has undergone no quotable change. Shoulders, 15 for plain and 16@16½; for sugar cured; Ribbed Sides, 17½; short rib 18, Clear 18½; Sugar cured hams, 25@25½. Dried beef 26. Lard 17½ tcs and 18½ in kegs. Mess pork, $31.

Married.

CAUGHEY—DONEHOO—On the 19th of July, by Rev. D. P. Lowary, Mr. Jas. Caughey and Miss Belle Donehoo, all of Beaver Pa.

M'CABE—KONKLE—On July 3rd by Rev. J. R. Roller, Mr. Alexander McCabe, and Miss Catharine Konkle, all of Beaver Falls, Pa.

BOYLE—RAGER—July 21, by Rev. J. R. Roller, Mr. Wm. Boyle to Miss Josephine Rager, both of New Brighton, Pa.

Died.

OBNEY.—On the 20th of July, 1870, at 1 o'clock p. m., Mary A. Obney, wife of John R. Obney, aged 21 years, 1 month and 17 days.

HEBERLING.—On the 23d day of July, 1870, at his residence in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., Paul Heberling, aged about 42 years.

DUFF—July 22, 1870, at Darlington, Pa., Mr. Wm. Duff, aged 50 years, 3 mos. and 6 days.

LAIRD—On July 21st 1870, Henry Hice, infant son of Wm. A. & N. Laird, aged 4 months and 19 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Barbara has left my house and home in North Sewickly Tp., Beaver county, Pa., without any just cause or provocation, I do hereby warn and forbid any person from harboring or trusting her on my account.
jy27;3w] JAMES WILSON.

Agents, Read This!

$50 to $200 per month made by Agents selling

THE HOME OF WASHINGTON,

OR, MOUNT VERNON AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS, by *BENSON J. LOSSING.* 120 illustrations, tinted paper, handsomely bound. Only book on the subject. Every family wants a copy. Universally considered the crowning success of Lossing's life. *The handsomest popular book of the year, and the most liberal terms.* Send for our sample circular, (illustrated), etc., and judge for yourself. Agents already at work are doing splendidly. Address H. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 177 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. [jy27;4w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary, having been granted to the Subscriber on the estate of David Stewart, dec'd., late of Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES McCONNEL, W. P. McCONNEL, } Ex'rs
jy13 dw.]

WILSON SHUTTLE

PRICE ONLY $40!

We are now able to offer to the Public

A FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE

of Superior Style of Finish,

Embracing all the latest Improvements

found in Europe and America, at a Price

Quite within the reach of every Household in the Land.

UNSOLICITED.

The undersigned members of the Sewing Society for the benefit of the M. E. Church, Beaver, having had the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE in use for some time, take pleasure in stating that, for simplicity of construction, durability, ease of operation, speed and beauty of performance, we believe it is not surpassed by any Machine in the market.

Mrs. J. F. Dravo, *Pres*	Mrs. A. M. Atkins,
Miss M. A. Getsindanner, *Vice Pres.*	Mrs. M. Dawson,
	Mrs. J. D. Butler,
Mrs. M. Phillips, *Treas.*	Mrs. E. W. Dickey,
Mrs. Prof. R. T. Taylor,	Mrs. Esq. R. Tallon,
Mrs. Rev. J. R. Miller,	Mrs. H. A. Wharton,
Mrs. Rev. W. H. Locke,	Mrs. Agnes Johnston,
Mrs. Rev. E. D. Fast,	Miss H. M. Lyon,
Mrs. Dr. McNutt,	Miss Electa Allison,
Mrs. A. Bonler,	Miss Lou. C. Wilson,
Mrs. William Kramer,	Mrs. Andrew White.
Mrs. Senator J. S. Rutan,	

Mrs. J. Weyand, *Sec'y.*

Office and Sales Room on Third St., Beaver, Pa.
mar23;1y;je29] S. J. ANDERSON, Agent.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the Argus office.

NEW

GROCERY STORE

In Bridgewater, Pa.

J. STILES & CO.,

Dunlap's Corner, near the Bridge,

HAVE OPENED AN

ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, FLOUR, FEED AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

And in general all articles usually found in such connection. The store room has been remodeled, and conveniently arranged; with large show windows, &c. Mr. John Stiles, so long known in this community, will give his personal attention, large experience, and thorough acquaintance with the Trade, to the selection and purchase of choice goods; and invites the patronage of all who wish the best goods in the market, at the lowest cash price. All kinds of country produce wanted.
J. STILES & CO. Bridgewater, Pa.
jun8m.

New Millinery Establishment

IN ROCHESTER.

MRS. S. T. NEAL

Would inform the public of Rochester and vicinity, that she has just opened a

NEW MILLINERY STORE

ON

BRIGHTON STREET,

A short distance above Cross' store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

DRESS - MAKING

AND

MILLINERY

In all its branches. Childrens' clothing, Shirts, &c., made to order, work to be relied on. A call solicited.

MRS. S. T. NEAL
my25;6ml.

New Advertisements.

Grand Closing - Out Sale

OF ALL OUR

SUMMER STOCK,

Together with an Immense Stock of

STAPLE DOMESTIC GOODS

AT IMMENSE BARGAINS

This is a bonafide CLOSING-OUT SALE, and prices will, in all cases, be found exactly as we represent them. We have marked down many of our goods to prices from ten to twenty five per cent. lower than the very same goods were sold before the war.

Read Our Prices.

Call and see our goods and compare them with those of any House in this market.

WE ARE SELLING

Cocheco Prints at..........10 cents.
Merrimac Prints at..........10 cents.
Sprague Prints at..........10 cents.
American Prints at..........10 cents.
All our best Prints of every make 10 cents.

We Are Selling

Beautiful striped Alpacas, worth 25 cents, at 18½ cents.

We Are Selling

Thin Grenadines at 12½ cents, marked down from 25 cents.

For Men & Boys' Wear:

Cassimeres at 51 cents,... Worth 75 cents.
Cassimeres at 65 cents, Worth 87½ cents.
Cassimeres at 75 cents, Worth $1 00.

White P K's White P K's

P. K. at 12½ cents,..........Worth 25 cents.
P. K. at 20 cents,..........Worth 31 cents.
P. K. at 25 cents,..........Worth 37 cents.
P. K. at 37 cents,..........Worth 50 cents.

Linen Towels, 10 cents, Worth 15 cents.
Linen Towels, 12½ cents, Worth 20 cents.
Linen Towels, 20 cents, Worth 37 cents.

LADIES' SUMMER BALMORALS.
At $1.00—Reduced from $1.50.

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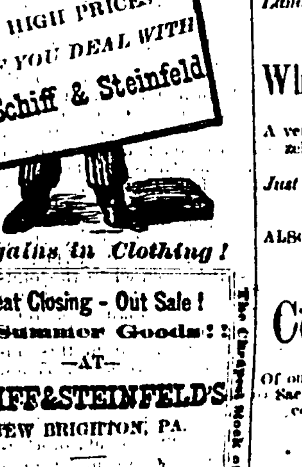

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All Shades in Switches and Chignons.

june20;bd.

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jy13;4w

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Sold by all Dealers in

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS & FREE CLUB
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BRIDE and Bridegroom.—Essays for Young Men, free, in sealed envelopes. HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING.—A wonderful book; it shows how either sex can fascinate any one they wish, instantly. (All possess this power.) It teaches how to get rich, Alchemy, Sorceries, Incantations, Demonology, Magic, Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Marriage Guide, and a thousand wonders. Mailed for 25 cents. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, South 7th street Philadelphia, Pa. jy13;1w

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER, Pa.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24;tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber—residing in the borough of Beaver—on the estate of Wm. Frampton, Sr., dec'd., late of New Sewickley township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jy13;6w] WM. FRAMPTON, Jr., *Adm'r.*

TEACHERS WANTED. One male and two female Teachers are wanted for the Fallston schools. Applications for positions will be received by the Secretary up to the first Monday of August. By order of the Board. J. V. WINANS, *Sec'y.*
jy20;tf

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Ocum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimms, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City

AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strunz & Wetzel's Soaps; and A lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's, Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,
apr13;tc

From the Little Corporal.

ONE LITTLE POCKET HANDKERCHIEF.

BY CLARA W. T. BROWN.

Just one little pocket handkerchief—such a pretty one—white, with a border of red leaves, and tiny, red flowers all over the middle; all hemmed around the edge, too, so pretty! but O, it made so much trouble for poor Philopena!

Philopena was a little girl who had only one pocket handkerchief at home, and that was an old one, pretty dingy, with a hole near the middle.

I can't imagine how Philopena happened to do it. I really can't understand it, but it came about in this way: The hall was pretty cold that morning, and all the children who came to the sewing school had been standing by the registers to get warm. By and by they all went to their seats except two, and one was Philopena, and the other was Maggy Brown.

The little pocket handkerchief lay on the table beside the great work basket full of comfortable and pretty garments for the girls to make, and then to have for their own when they were done.

Think of it, girls! just one little pocket handkerchief lying right out all by itself. And the girls in the classes were busy unfolding their work, and the teachers were busy watching the girls. Nobody was near but Maggy Brown, and she had just turned to look out of the window at a man going down street with a hand organ on his back, and Maggy hoped there might be a monkey on the organ. And, as I said before, Philopena had only one pocket handkerchief at home, and that was so old with a hole near the middle.

Think of it girls! What would you have done? But it is what Philopena did, that I have to tell; and all I can say is that just then she started and hurried to her class; she passed close by the table and the little pocket handkerchief, and after that the handkerchief was gone.

O, how could Philopena do it?

Just then the lady Superintendent came along, and then up came Kitty Doolittle; and Kitty said, very politely:

'If you please, ma'am, I left my handkerchief in the class last time. My teacher says it was put in the basket, and I could ask you for it.'

'O yes,' said the lady, 'it is right here, I think. Was it a red and white one?'

'Yes, ma'am, red and white. I hemmed it myself, and my teacher said I could tell my mother I had done it almost as well as she could.'

'Why, where is that handkerchief?' said the lady. 'I saw it here a moment ago, and now it is gone!'

Then she saw Maggy Brown standing close by. But the lady never thought of such a thing as Maggy Brown taking the handkerchief; but Maggy heard what she said, and felt as if she might think so, and her honest little face clouded over, and the tears came into her eyes and rolled over her pink cheeks a great many times that morning.

Philopena heard all the lady had said, and saw poor Maggy Brown's tearful face, but she only sat still, and Kitty Doolittle, in the next seat, was crying over her lost handkerchief.

Philopena heard Kitty's teacher say that if there had been another handkerchief, she should have had it, but they were all gone, and she was very sorry.

Philopena sewed so very industriously that morning, that her teacher told the class she was a pattern to them all, and they must try to do as she did. And O how Philopena felt then! Her face burned and grew redder than the leaves on the handkerchief, but she sewed away faster than ever, and all the time there was the handkerchief hidden away under her little bib apron.

Now the Lady Superintendant knew very well that a handkerchief could not go off without hands, so she asked several teachers if they had seen it; but nobody knew anything about it—that is, nobody but Philopena, and every time she saw the superintendant and the teachers speaking together, she felt they were talking about the handkerchief. And then she sewed away faster than ever, so that in her hurry she broke her needle. She went to drop it down the register, and there she heard two ladies talking, one said, "Well, we shall find it. I am sure none of the grils would touch it."

Philopena went back to her sewing, and O, how she had wished that nobody had touched it!

When the school was out that morning, Kitty Doolittle, her eyes red with crying, was wrapping herself up in her shawl, and Maggy Brown [illegible] was pulling on her mittens, and close by was Philopena, putting on her hood; when something white dropped on the floor, Kitty Doolittle shouted,

"Oh! oh! here's my pocket handkerchief! I wonder how it came here?"

Kitty's teacher and the Lady Superintendent both came along and wondered how it came there. Kitty went home happy, because she had found her handkerchief. Maggy Brown was glad because now nobody could think she had it. And Philopena—well, how do you suppose she felt? How should you have felt if you had been in her place? She would have felt a great deal better than she did, if she had spoken out bravely, and told the whole truth. She did not have courage to do that, but she was thankful to have the handkerchief safely back again in Kitty's pocket.

It was a terrible weight off Philopena's mind, for that handkerchief would have been very heavy to carry home.

The next week there were ever so many pocket handkerchiefs in the great work basket, and the teachers gave one to each little girl who had not already had one. Philopena's teacher said:

'You havn't been here but twice, Philopena, we havn't given you a handkerchief yet, have we?'

And Philopena, almost choked, said:

'No, ma'am,' speaking very low, indeed.

And then her teacher handed her one with just such a wreath of leaves around it, and the same tiny red flowers in the middle.

Philopena almost screamed when she saw it, and her poor little face burned just as it did the week before.

That was another chance for Philopena to speak out; but her little heart was too sore to do it, for all through the week she had been thinking and thinking of the wrong she had done. She was sure she felt just as sorry as if she had spoken.

She may live to be very old, and have many strange things happen to her—but so long as she lives, she will put aside temptation and do right, just by remembering how wicked and sorry and terribly unhappy she felt—about taking the pocket handkerchief.

An Afternoon in Salzburg.

In one of Dr. Hurst's letters to the *Methodist*, we find this little sketch of one of the most picturesque of European towns:

"We took the train from Munich to Salzburg, and were glad enough to cross the Bavarian Highlands, and come within nearer view of the western Tyrolese Alps. The road skirted four miles the shore of Lake Chiem, one of the most beautiful of that marvelous cluster of little lakes lying on the southern frontier of Bavaria, which the German artists alone monopolize as a summer lounging and sketching place. We reached Salzburg not too late in the afternoon for a pleasant drive around the suburbs and a leisurely visit to the palace castle on the hill overlooking the city. I had long ago concluded that for romantic beauty of situation, at least three places in Western Tyrol surpass [obscured] bruck, Meran and Botzen—but if the traveller is reduced to the painful strait of seeing but one of them, he should select Salzburg without hesitation. You are at once reminded of Edinburg; and Wilkie is not far out of the way in saying that 'it is Edinburg Castle and the old town brought within the cliffs of the Trosachs, and watered by a river like the Tay.' But the Trosachs give you no mountains clad in perpetual snows, like the Noric Alps, half embracing, with their great white arms, Salzburg and its scores of villas nestling in every possible nook. The palace was once the residence of the archbishops of Salzburg, when they were temporal rulers of a territory of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and held the dignity of princes of the German empire. Some of the halls have been restored to their former beauty. We were shown, in a square tower, the torture chamber where the archbishops dealt summarily with rebellious Protestants and all others who provoked their ire. A part of the apparatus is still visible, and particularly the rack by which the victim was raised to the roof, and then, with one hundred and fifty pound weights attached to his feet, dropped down through a trap-door into the depths from which, even if he were not lifeless, his voice could never more be heard. It was under such rulers that in the years 1727–32, thirty thousand Protestants were driven into exile.

"The city abounds in objects of interest, but the greatest of them are the enchanting views presented from as many as a dozen knolls on the Menchsberg, a rampart of rock rising directly in the rear of the palace. Paracelsus, the pretended discover of the *elixir vitæ* and the Philosopher's Stone, ended his days here, and a rude bust of him marks the front of the house where he ceased his checkered life. Our guide showed us the villa of the Prince Archbishop of Schwarzenberg, Primate of Bohemia, who comes here to spend his summers.

"Does he ever preach here in the cathedral?" we asked our guide, himself a Catholic.

"Oh! no," he answered, in holy horror; 'he's an Archbishop!'

"And so, with new ideas of archiepiscopal dignity, and fanned by the crisp breeze from the snowy peaks which the full May moon revealed in grand outline before our open windows in the hotel, we lay down to the sweet sleep of weary travellers."

Begging as a Speculation.

Beggars have existed almost ever since the world began. A strong minded female friend of ours insists that Adam begged a bite of Eve's apple, instead of Eve pressing the apple upon him; and there is no telling but what that unfortunate family difficulty between Cain and Abel originated in Abel's perpetually begging tobacco of his brother—a proceeding which, when carried to excess, is exasperating in the extreme, as any tobacco chewer will tell you.

All nations have their beggars, and nations are sometimes reduced to beggary themselves. They are at least forced to beg for peace occasionally.

There are two classes of beggars—those who beg from sheer laziness, lack of self respect, and a total want of the courage necessrry to make a thief; and those to whom the misfortunes of life present the alternative beg or starve. The former may or may not be in the majority, but they are very numerous, and it is extremely unfortunate for the large class of worthy and respectable beggars who are eager and willing to earn an honest living, that there are so many impostors in the business. When a man by industry and frugality has accumulated a stock of crippled limbs or obscured optics, and sets out to do business with a conscientious intention to deal fairly with the public, it injures his prospects of pecuniary success to have another man come along pretending to be lame or blind when he is not, espicially if the public finds it out. The public don't like to be taken in by beggars. It is astonishing, though, how the severity of the operation is mitigated when the swindler has money.

It is not our intention to enter into an elaborate classification of the different varieties of beggars, but simply to speak of the manner in which professional begging is systematized here in Cincinnati. We have it from a gentleman who claims to have investigated the subject closely, and to his own satisfaction, at least, that there is a man here who hires beggars who are blind or lame, or who have other infirmaties which excite the sympathy of a feeling though somewhat hurried public, paying them a percentage on their collections or by the day, he controling and directing their movements. Our informant avers that he has watched the man and seen him locating his forces early in the morning, an operation which he performs with consummate tact. Long observation and experience in the business have enabled him to judge of the value of certain corners and stairways, and he can figure to a cent what a doorstep is worth. There is a nice discrimination to be used in stationing his men. For instance, beggars with deformed limbs must be placed in a position best calculated to make the deformity conspicuous and noticeable. Sore eyed beggars are located where the sun will shine in their faces, as the sun increases the wretchedness of their appearance. A sore eyed beggar has about twice the commercial value in the sun that he has in the shade. When the sun gets around in the afternoon the boss goes around and moves his sore eyed mendicants to suit. They don't like it, of course, but that is the way they are compelled to have it.

The rules of the boss compel beggars with one leg to stand all the time they are on duty, leaning painfully on a crutch. Wooden legs are strictly prohibited, impairing as they do the idea of helplessness [illegible] Very old beggars command the highest pay. A young and vigorous beggar might obtain money of the passing public by the [illegible] club, but, temporarily successful as that means of begging may be, it hurts the business in the long run. The young and vigorous beggar must be content to work for small wages until such time as age and infirmities overtake him, when, if he is industrious and persevering, he may be able to make a very comfortable living.

Tumors are in demand with the speculators in mendicity, particularly if they are on the head and large. They are better, too, on children. If in passing by you pause a moment, wondering which is the head and which the tumor, there is an opportunity for your [illegible] feelings to be worked upon, [illegible] you see. One of those extreme and (thank Heaven) rare cases of inflamatory rheumatism sometimes seen where the joints are so swelled, distorted and drawn, up as to make a man look like a heap of log chains, would doubtless command a big price from this singular speculator.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Extraordinary [illegible]

A grove of gigantic trees has been discovered in Fresna county of California, which eclipses completly the fame of the Calaveras county trees.—By far the largest tree in the former grove fell many years ago, and its dimensions can only be estimated from its ruins. It is said to have been 112 feet in girth at the root, and at the height of three hundred feet, where it was broken off by falling against another tree, it measured 16 feet in diameter. The top is missing, but according to the average taper of the other trees, this venerable giant is supposed to have stood about four hundred and fifty feet in height. A burnt cavity extends through the trunk two hundred feet and is large enough for a man to pass on horseback [obscured]. The tallest tree still standing is three hundred and sixty feet in height and, the thickest, seventy-eight feet in circumference. Large as these are, they are surpassed by those recently discovered, one of which is a hundred and twenty-two feet in circumference, four hundred feet high and well proportioned in every respect. It is still thrifty and free from scars, and if its dimensions are correctly given, it must be conceded to be the largest "shrub" on record. By its side lies the hollow trunk of another, through which three men can ride abreast for a distance of seventy feet, and there ride out through a knot hole.

Execution of Greek Bandits.

The last number of the official correspondence on the Athenian massacre submitted to the British Parliament contains the following report, addressed to Mr. Erskine by Mr. Watson, Secretary of the British Legation at Athens, upon the execution, on the morning of the 20th of June, of five of the brigands belonging to the Arvaniti band, who were condemned to death on the 22d of May: 'I attended the execution of five of the condemned brigands of Takos' band, which was carried out between half past six and seven o'clock this morning, in the space called the Polygon, at the upper end of the Champ de Mars. From daybreak people were walking thither, and when I arrived there with Count Della Minerva, at five o'clock, the hill immediately above was covered to the top. A hollow square was formed around the guillotine, and was lined by three companies of infantry, one of artillerymen, and a troop of cavalry, the whole under the Commandant de Place. The Procureur du Roi, the Italian Minister and myself, some officers of the Royal Oak and Jaseur, the King's chaplain, and some of the jury who had found the prisoners guilty, were admitted within the square. The crowd was quiet and perfectly orderly till half past six, when a general shout from those on the hill announced the coming of the prisoners. They came separately in a carriage, each with two soldiers, preceded by two executioners in another carriage, and escorted by a troop of cavalry. As soon as the executioners had seen that the guillotine was in order, the first carriage came into the square, and the brigand Costa was made to alight, when his sentence was read to him, and he was handed over to be put to death. As his legs were being bound he requested that he might not be put to pain; and as he was being tied to the guillotine, he turned to the crowd on the right, and begged them to forgive him as he hoped to be forgiven of God. As he was tilted forward he was answered by a yell of execration, and in two seconds more the knife had fallen and his head had rolled into the basket. Next came Alexis, the brigand accused of having murdered Mr. Herbert. I watched his demeanor very narrowly, and though he did not exhibit the scornfulness which made him so remarkable at the trial, he showed to the last that he possessed the utmost courage. Like Costa, he turned to the bystanders and asked them to forgive him, as they hoped for salvation. They were awed by the sight they had seen, and not a voice replied to Alexis; yet his bright eye never once quailed, not even at the sight of his companion's headless trunk. The next two brigands executed—with one of whom came their confessor—had been taken before the excursion to Marathon. The first of these uttered a piteous cry of horror at the sight below as his head was being fitted to the block; he said nothing to the crowd. The second had to be lifted out of the carriage by the executioners, and as his miserable emaciated form was stretched at full length he uttered a cry for forgiveness. The last of those who suffered was Photi; he, too had to be lifted out of the carriage and held by the two men while his sentence was being read over. He seemed to be suffering great pain, and repeatedly begged of the executioners to be careful to avoid hurting his leg. He was at length adjusted and turned with his face to the ground, and had scarcely uttered a moan when the string was pulled, and the fatal knife fell for the fifth and last time."

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

The New York Democracy Might Have Prevented the Rebellion.

[From the New York Sun.]

Gen. John Cochrane stated at a dinner party the other day some important facts that have not been known, and which we now publish with his permission.

Gen. Cochrane was a delegate from New York in the Democratic National Convention of 1860. It is well known that the breach between the supporters of Douglas and the Southern Democracy rendered the session at Charleston of no avail, and caused the convention to be adjourned to Baltimore. At the latter place efforts were made to reunite the sundered factions, but without success. Finally John Slidell, of La., had an interview with Dean Richmond, of New York, at which Gen. Cochran was present. Slidell proposed that if the friends of Douglass would agree to lay him aside, and take up a man from New York, as their Presidential candidate, the whole Southern Democracy would bind themselves to unite in his support. Thus the party would go into the election unbroken, and there was no doubt that it would succeed in electing its candidate for the Presidency.

Mr Richmond took time to consider this proposal and to consult with his friends. The result was that it was positively declined. The Douglas men of New York would not agree to any compromise. They nominated their candidate and the South supported Breckinridge, taking good care to defeat and punish the politicians who had thus refused to negotiate with them by the election of Lincoln, which was followed by the war. The abolition of slavery, and the full enfranchisements of the negroes.

These statements show that the reproach so often cast upon the Republican party of having forced on the rebellion through an obstinate unwillingness to make any compromise applies much more forcibly to the Democracy of New York.

A Newfoundland Fish Story.

We find the follow in a letter to the New York *Evening Post.* One of those glib-tongued, stout dames, a well known "character," noted for her ready wit and unscrupulous sharpness in bargain making, presented herself, one morning, at the door of the late Roman Catholic Bishop, with a fine salmon in her basket. I may as well say that her name was Peg Stack—for Peg does not care a button about her name appearing in the pages of the *Evening Post.* His lordship happened to be about the entrance, and Peg plied all her tongue power to induce the Bishop to purchase her fish. Her praises of the "craythur," as she called the salmon, were loud and profuse. She treated his lordship to remark its splendid development of shoulder, but, above all, the unusual plumpness of the abdominal region, showing that it must have come of good stock and been well brought up. "None o' yir poor starved things, as thin as a herrin'—not fit for a jintleman's table." When the fish came to be weighed, it certainly justified Peg's eulogiums: its weight, in fact, quite astonished his lordship, considering the size of the fish. Peg got her money and departed in triumph. Soon after the cook proceeded to operate on the salmon, and to her horror and amazement she found its whole interior closely packed with smooth, water-worn pebbles. The impious Peg, reckless of consequences in the unseen hereafter, braving all purgatorial pains and penalties, and actually cheated his lordship the bishop in [obscured].

Naturally one would have fancied that Peg, after such a transaction, would be shy of the "palace" door for some time. But no! His lordship saw the audacious Peg the very next day ascending the steps of his mansion with another salmon for sale, and apparently as unconscious of any wrong and as placidly innocent as a babe. With a stern countenance his lordship opened the door himself and let loose the floodgates of his wrath upon Peg's devoted head, reproaching her severely with her shameful dishonesty. But Peg quailed not before the storm. She held up her hands and called upon all the saints in heaven to witness her innocence, and repudiated the vile charge made against her. The bishop's wrath then became terrible, and in stern tones he demanded to be informed whence came the four pounds of pebbles with which the salmon was stuffed. "Arrah! sure yer lordship ought to know by this time," replied the impertubable Peg, "that the salmon, the craythurs, always take in ballast when a gale of wind is risin'; and, more betoken, doesn't your lordship remember that there was a bad blast of an easterly wind the very night before the beauty was cotched; and ye see he hadn't time to get his ballast throwed overboard before he was hooked." The Bishop was a good natured man at bottom, and dearly loved a joke. This was too much for his gravity. He burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter; and the incorrigible Peg saw in a moment that the day was her own. It is said that she dined that day sumptuously in the "palace" kitchen; and many a time afterward did his lordship set his guests in a roar by narrating, in his own inimitable manner, the story of "Peg Stack and the ballasted salmon."

Mad Dogs.

An interesting lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, in New York by D. J. P. Garrish, on "Hydrophobia, its History, Symptoms and Trratment." As all that relates to this dreadful malady has an immediate interest for every inhabitant of town or country, but especially for those who live in cities, a few facts may be profitably collected from the lecture.

—Hydrophobia occurs more frequently in northern than in southern latitudes. The susceptibilities from contagion from rabids is confined mostly to a period of seven weeks after the bite of a rabid animal. As the largest number of cases of hydrophobia are reported in the months of September, November and December, it may be assumed, therefore, that the majority of victims are bitten during dog days.

The bite of a dog that is merely angry and not rabid does not, in Mr. Garrish's opinion, engender hydrophobia.

The poison is rarely communicated to the system where the animal bites through the clothes. In order that the malady may be developed, it is necessary that the saliva of the dog must come in actual contact with a wounded or abraded surface.

When one has been bitten by a dog, the animal should not be killed on suspicion of rabidness, but kept confined, in order that the physician may construe subsequent symptoms of the patient.

Fits are conclusive evidence that a dog is not mad.

The rabid dog does not shun the water. He will stand and lap it, but he cannot take large swallows by reason of the invariable paralysis of the muscles and about the jaws and throat a sign by which madness may be detected.

Hydrophobia fully developed in the human system is incurable. But if treated before the period of "incubation," as it is called, has passed by (which varies from three to seven weeks,) the poison may be eliminated from the system. One of the physicians in attendance at the lecture, Dr. Alexander Steri, mentioned that the celebrated Dr. Youatt, whose works on the domestic animals are well known, was bitten thirteen times by rabid animals, once in the lip by a rabid cat, and that he himself had been bitten by a mad dog only two years ago. In these cases the cure had been affected by immediate excision of the parts and cauterization.

Dr. Garrish inclined to regard the vapor bath as the most efficient remedy for hydrophobia, and condemned the use of stimulants in all cases of venomous bites.

In the opening part of his lecture, Dr. Garrish referred to the cause of hydrophobia as a mistery, wholly unknown for many years and still imperfectly understood. There can be little doubt that in many cases it is the result of the artificial life which dogs lead as human companions in a state of the highest civilization. In South America, where the dog lives in a state of nature, the malady is unknown. Shut out from the society of his kind, in the house or upon the lawn of his master, the poor dog is driven into the rabid condition by man's ignorantly cruel inattention to his wants. Muzzles and canine solitude produce more cases of rabids than the summer heat.

THE SHOOTING OF M'COOLE.

His Fighting Days Over.

The shooting of Mike McCoole in his own saloon on Monday night, says the St. Louis *Republican*, of July 13, has created quite a sensation within the realm of the fancy, particularly owing to the mistery about the affair, and the probability that the Irish giant's fighting days are over. The scene at the office of Dr. Hodgen, where McCoole was brought to have his wound attended to, had an element of the pathetic in it that was realized by those present. The stalwart form of the prize fighter tested a moveable couch or chair to a degree it had never before done. He lay stretched out at full length with his head reclining on his right arm, while his left arm, bare and gory, was being operated on by Dr. Hodgen. Tom Kelly held McCoole's left hand while Bully Carroll and John Powell walked about the surgery, much excited and declaring they would sooner have a leg cut off than suffer the pain their friend was doing. When the doctor discovered the place where the ball had lodged he had to cut an opening on the opposite side of the arm to where the ball entered and occasionally pieces of bone would be drawn out which had been shattered by the ball. The doctor had to feel his way, and as bones were caught by the instrument inserted McCoole would make an ejaculation with an earnestness which was expressive of the agony endured, but he bore the trial manfully. Once he remarked to Kelly that when the bones were caught it went through him, and Kelly responded that, as he held his hand, he felt every shock. An inquiry was made of Dr. Hodgen as to the extent of the injury, and he replied that McCoole would have a stiff arm.

McCoole (anxiously). Will it never be as good as it was before? Dr. Hodgen. No. McCoole. Never? Dr. Hodgen. Never as good as it was before. McCoole (with a sigh). That settles it. Nothing more was said upon this matter, and McCoole lay deeply meditating. The conviction flashed over his mind that his fighting days were over, and the reality of his sadness could not be doubted.

Dr. Hodgen had not had such an arm before him for many a long day, as seen in the massive symmetry for which McCoole's limbs are remarkable. It shows very clerly his immense strength. Every now and then McCoole bit his lips but bore the operation with wonderful coolness and conversed freely with those in the room. He was emphatic in his declartions that he knew nothing about the affair. He occasionally asked Dr. Hodgen to let him rest awhile and to desist temporarily in his efforts to extract the ball.

KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.

When we take into consideration the functions the kidneys have to perform in preserving the balance between the different depurating organs, and eliminating superfluous unhealthy, and poisonous matters from the system through the urinary secretions, we are not surprised at the great frequency of their affection and the difficulty in the treatment of these troublesome diseases.

The vast quantity of poisonous matters that are eliminated through these secretions in a state of health, if retained in the system but for a few days, would be fraught with the greatest danger to the animal economy.

And when these organs themselves become diseased from whatever cause the danger is very greatly enhanced.

The various forms of Gravel, the Gout, Bright's disease, Nephritis, Diabetes, Cpstitis, and other painful diseases peculiar to the Renal system should prompt the physician to use every means possible to discover the true cause of suffering, that the remedy may be applied at once.

Children and even infants frequently liable to unnatural secretions of urine, and painful affections in voiding it, which is often overlooked or passed unnoticed because of the liability of the little sufferer to make known the seat or location of the excruciating pain, which is another reason that secretion ought to be carefully examined in every disease.

We have had a number of patients who were treated by eminent physicians for a long time without benefit, because of mistaken diagnosis, and who were relieved in a very short time after the real cause of the disease was made known by an examination of the urine.

In fact so numerous have been these terrible mistakes for want of more scientific knowledge of Urino-Pathology, and so promptly are these painful and distressing maladies relieved when the real cause is detected and the appropriate remedy administered, that we are really astonished so little attention is paid in that direction.

Let not any fastidious or squeamish notions deter you from making application to us for relief.

The most of cases may be cured by a single course of medicine.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
132 Grant Street.

LINCOLN'S DREAM.—Mr. Dickens frequently used to tell the following story, which was related to him by the late Edwin M. Stanton, the famous Secretary of War in the United States Cabinet.

On Good Friday, 1865, there was a Cabinet council at Washington, and Mr. Stanton chanced to enter the council chamber some time after the other members had assembled. As he entered he heard the President say: "Well, gentlemen, this is only amusement I think we had better now turn to business." During the meeting he noticed that Mr. Lincoln was remarkubly grave and sedate, and that instead of strolling about the room, as was his usual wont, dealing out droll remarks, he sat upright in his chair.

On leaving the council Mr. Stanton asked one of the other Ministers why the President's manner was so peculiar, and received the following explanation: "When we assembled today Mr. Lincoln said, 'Gentlemen I dreamed a strange dream last night for the third time, and on each occasion something remarkable has followed upon it. After the first dream came the battle of Bull Run (Mr. Dickens could not remember the second event), and now the dream has come again. I dreamed that I was in a boat on a lake, drifting along without either oars or sails, when—' At this moment you," said the Minister, addressing Mr. Stanton, "opened the door, whereupon the President checked himself and said 'I think we had better turn to business.' So we have lost the conclusion of the dream." And it was lost forever. The council met at 2:30, and on the same evening President Lincoln lay dead, slain by the pistol shot of Wilkes Booth.

Schoeppe.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in view of the grave doubts which surround the case of Dr. Schoeppe, appeals to the Governor for executive clemency. It remarks:

"Technically, Schoeppe was rightfully convicted. The record says so, and any one who desires to stand on strict forms may appeal to the proceedings in the case as they appear. But the public believe that although he was convicted he was sacrificed to local prejudices in the vicinity where he was tried, and that the evidence was not sufficient to clearly establish his crime. In other words, there was a reasonable doubt of his guilt, and if that doubt was not taken into consideration by a prejudiced jury, it ought to be considered potent by the Governor. If this man is executed, the benefit and example which is expected to be derived from the vindication of the law will not be obtained. It is only in cases where the testimony is undoubted and the guilt of the accused clearly established that his execution will satisfy the public."

Miscellaneous.

HOMES
FOR THE MILLION!!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy* and *congenial* climate for one-tenth of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States: *improved stock, grain and fruit farms; rice, sugar and cotton plantations; timber and mineral lands; city, village and rural residences and business stands; mills and mill sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale.

Also, connected with our Real Estate office, we have a *general Claim* and *Patent Agency* under the supervision of the well known Thomas Taylor, late of the Ordnance Department, who is both a *scientific* and *practical mechanic*, and well acquainted in the different Government Departments, especially in the War and Navy, Ordnance and

PATENT OFFICE.

Patent papers carefully prepared. *Drawings* tastily executed, and *Patents secured for inventors in the shortest possible time.*

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Preliminary examination as to the patentability of an article made on receipt of a brief description of the same—no model being required. Favor shown

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The National Real Estate Agency,
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BISSELL & CO,
235 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of
GRATE FRONTS,
SUMMER FRONTS,
FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES,
Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c, &c.
THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,
The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,
And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,
ARE THE BEST STOVES
For Baking & Cooking.
We Warrant their Operation.
THEY NEVER FAIL!
mar30;6m

Blank Summon's for sale at the Argus office.

Miscellaneous.

Children's Carriages
AT
O'Leary & Singleton's,
148 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Splendid Assortment of 2 and 3 Wheel Gigs, and 4 Wheel Perambulators
OF THE BEST EASTERN MANUFACTURE.
Prices Low as the Lowest.
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' SATCHELS,
AND FANCY BASKETS,
IS NOT EXCELLED IN QUALITY OR PRICE, IN THE TWO CITIES.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY-GOODS,
TOYS, NOTIONS, &c.
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
O'LEARY & SINGLETON,
apr13;1y] 148 Federal St., Allegheny city, Pa.
june 22; changed.

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Rags taken in exchange. [sep

OPERA HOUSE ENTERPRISE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
VALUE........$80,000 | TICKETS....$5 EACH.

THE Proprietor of this fine structure, Mr. Crew, having made an assignment, the mortgages & assignee have consented to put it up in a

GIFT ENTERPRISE

For the benefit of his creditors generally, who, outside of the mortgage holders, would meet with the entire loss of their claims if the building should be put at forced sale. The rents of the Opera House building amount to about $10,000 a year, and could be made to pay better. The honesty of the transaction is endorsed by E. Teeters & Son, and Greiner, Steel & Co., Bankers, Alliance, Ohio, which firms can be consulted by any one desiring further information. The money from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the above named Bankers, at whose counters the ticket money will be refunded, provided anything should occur to prevent the distribution. If the tickets are not sold sooner, the drawing will take place September 10th, 1870. S. G. McKEE, *Gen'l Agt.* Alliance, Stark County Ohio.
Agent for Beaver County: M. SCHIFF,
jel;6m) Of Schiff & Steinfeldt, New Brighton.

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,
The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES:
Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.
The Great Republic Cooking Stove
Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.
IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent
EXTENSION TOP,
which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons
Who have purchased and used the
GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,
Most of whose names have been published in the Argus, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
apr20tf. JOHN THORNILEY.

STOVES & TINWARE.
O. R. ANSHUTZ,
DEALER IN
Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.
ALSO
Keeps a Complete Assortment of
Fire-Fronts,
Grates, Cooking-Stoves
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Roofing, Guttering and Spouting
Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.
Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.
Japanned and
PRESSED WARE
Kept Constantly on Hand.
Shop on the lower end of Third Street,
Beaver, Pa.
Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

Medicinal.

ADDRESS
TO THE
Nervous and Debilitated,
WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE
PROMPT TREATMENT.
To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU, Established upward of 19 years prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
594 Broadway, New York, and
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PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.
Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.
None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
may18;1y.

Hanauer's Column.

A. HANAUER,
CORNER OF BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,
Bridgewater, Pa.,
Calls attention to the fact that he has now
ON HAND, AND WILL RECEIVE
DURING THE SEASON,
The Latest Styles of
Spring and Summer
Millinery Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Trimmed & Untrimmed
Bonnets & Hats,
RIBBONS,
OF ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,
FINE LACES,
FRENCH FLOWERS
& ORNAMENTS.
I would also Inform my Customers and the Public that I have Engaged
First Class Milliners,
And will take pleasure in Showing
You the Finest
Bonnets and Hats
Ever made in Beaver County.
In Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS,
OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,
And we will sell at prices to deserve the
FAVOR OF ALL.
A. HANAUER,
Corner Bridge and Market Streets,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.,
WILSON'S BUILDING,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,
And Opposite Nixon House,
ALIANCE, O.
Bonnets & Hats
Bleached and Pressed
IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
apr13;tf

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.
NEW GOODS!
Spring and Summer Wear.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened
A New Stock of Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR
SPRING and SUMMER Wear.
He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both
FASHIONABLE & DURABLE,
and in such a manner as will please his customers.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4,70;1y Bridgewater, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.
THE Undersigned, having made arrangements with a County Auctioneer, proposes to hold *Auction Sales* in his yard, in rear of his dwelling on Third Street, in the borough of Beaver, for the purpose of *Selling at Public Out-Cry.*
Cows, Horses, or any article of Merchandise, will be sold for other parties wishing the same. Day of sale—*Friday* of each week, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. Persons wishing to have articles sold will be required to give three days notice of the article they wish to offer for sale. Public notice will be given three days previous to day of sale. [je29;tf.] JOHN BORDIE.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.
Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use *Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic.* For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.
Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine ever known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.
The Great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public; far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter. Address 619 State street, Chicago.
For sale by S. C. HANNON, Rochester; BARNES & BRO., Bridgewater, and HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver, Pa.; [illegible]

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CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
At Lowest Prices,
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We Have Facilities for Supplying
RETAIL DEALERS
Equal to
ANY EASTERN JOBBING HOUSE.
McCALLUM BROS.
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JAMES ALLISON
HAS RECEIVED
A new and well selected
ASSORTMENT OF
DRY - GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE
AND
HARDWARE,
WHICH HE OFFERS
AT
Low Prices.
may11;tf

Orphans' Court Sale.
Valuable Real Estate in Beaver Falls.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of Benjamin Whisler, dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises,
On Tuesday, August 9th, 1870,
at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of said deceased, viz: A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Beaver Falls, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lot No. 35 in the Patterson plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the North by Race Street, East by lot No. 33, South by lot No. 34, and West by Main St.—On which is erected a large two-story brick building, containing on the first floor, a store room 24 by 45 feet; two office rooms 15 by 24 feet, and a thoroughly constructed vault; on the second floor, a hall (now occupied by the Odd Fellows) 24 by 44 feet; and also, three ante-rooms 16 by 24 feet. A cellar under the entire building. There are on the premises a warehouse, 18 by 20 feet, coal-house, stable and other out buildings. The property is situate in the most business part of the town of Beaver Falls, is in good repair, and commands a high rent.
TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. ABELARD WHISLER, MARY WHISLER, Administrators.
july13;3w